Part One

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FLEET REACHES MAGDALENA BAY

Arrives Four Days Ahead of Its Schedule.

ENTERS BAY EARLY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

It Awaits Morning to Enter the Harbor.

Speed Average from Callao Northward Has Been Better Than on the Other Legs of the Voyage and Much of the Time Is Over Eleven Knots an Hour—Two Weeks' Target Practice.

Magdalena Bay, March 12.—With all flags flying, the sixteen "war dogs" of Admiral Evans' Atlantic fleet slowly filed into the bay shortly after daybreak today. They had been lying outside the harbor all night, having made the run from Callao two days ahead of scheduled time.

The cruiser, Buffalo, was the only ship present to meet the visitors, and as the first of the warships appeared it boomed out the admiral's salute. The Connecticut replied to the compliment.

Admiral Evans stated today that the vessels are in better condition than at any time since they started on the cruise, and are ready to clear for action at an hour's notice.

The run from Callao consumed seven days and twenty hours. It is approximately 3,200 miles.

A Record-Breaker.

Admiral Evans' record-breaking trip from Callao has put him at Magdalena bay ahead of the party of prominent citizens who left here Tuesday on the California Development company's steamer, St. Denis, intending to arrive at the bay ahead of the warships.

The St. Denis will reach Magdalena tomorrow morning and the Californians will at once board the flagship, Connecticut, and present a welcome to Admiral Evans in behalf of the city of San Diego, and the state of California.

Admiral Evans' report that the battleships are in better condition than when they started on their long trip is considered as very important, in view of the fact that the eyes of the nation, as well as the whole world, have been upon this great aggregation of fighting machines to see what the effect of the voyage would be.

The fleet is expected to begin target practice the first of next week. The work of towing the targets for the fleet will be done by the transport Buffalo, which has been waiting at Magdalena several weeks. The tug, Fortune, which left the Mare Island navy yard last Sunday, will also assist in the work.

Four Days Ahead.

San Diego, March 12.—Four days ahead of schedule time, the battleship fleet under Admiral Evans arrived at Magdalena bay early last night. The vessels are ready for practice or for battle and in spite of their voyage of 14,000 miles, they are in better shape now than when they started.

This news was brought here early this morning by wireless telegraph. The despatches said the fleet would remain outside the harbor until daylight and then proceed to anchorage. As soon as targets can be placed, work with the big guns will be started. Target practice will continue for two weeks and then the fleet will sail for San Diego.

Since the departure from Callao, the speed averaged has been better than during any part of the voyage, much of the time being greater than eleven knots an hour.

HANGED FOR DEATH OF HIS SWEETHEART

Is Youngest Murderer Executed in Allegheny County.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 12.—With a smile upon his lips and without betraying the least sign of nervousness, [illegible] B Holmes, the youngest murderer ever executed in Allegheny county, was hanged here today for killing Nancy Miller, his sweetheart, March 27 last, with a butcher knife. The girl was literally hacked to pieces. The trap was sprung at [illegible] and eleven minutes later he was pronounced dead. When the crime was committed Holmes was nineteen years old. He walked to the scaffold without assistance. His neck was broken by the fall.

IS THOUGHT DEAD FOR FIVE MONTHS

Saved from Death and Nursed to Health by Squaw.

Youngstown, O., March 12.—After having been thought dead for more than five months, Youngstown relatives have heard from George Moore, a former New Castle glass worker. For a year he has been at Stockton, California, prospecting for gold. About six months ago he started with his outfit and became lost. He wandered for five days without food and water. An Indian squaw looking for a stray horse found him almost dead and a raving maniac. She took him to her cabin and for four months it was thought he would not live. He was out of communication with the world, but finally got back to civilization. His wife in the meantime had left New Castle and gone to her home in Michigan.

ONE MILLION FOR FORMER SLAVES

Is Asked of the United States Government.

Washington, March 12.—Payment by the government of $1,000,000 to ex-slaves of the South and their heirs has been asked of the house committee on banking and currency by representatives of the Freedmen's Saving & Trust company.

The company was formed shortly after the civil war under governmental supervision as a savings bank for ex-slaves. Later it failed and the slaves lost money.

SOLDIERY SLAYS 2,500 WORKERS

Tale of Butchery Brought by a Steamer

JUST IN FROM CHILEAN COAST

Workers in Nitrate Beds Go on Strike.

Conflict Between Them and the Troops Ensues and Before the Strike Is Broken the Number Stated Die—Chilean Government Minimizes the Loss in Reports It Sends Out.

San Francisco, March 12.—According to the officers of the Norwegian steamer, Christian Bore, in from Chilean ports, the loss of life in the conflict on January 1 between the troops and the striking at the nitrate beds at Aquique was purposely misrepresented by the Chilean government. They declare that instead of only 100 being killed, 2,500 lost their lives, the troops using machine guns.

According to the officers, sanguinary battles took place for a period of an entire week, but the one big fight which began in the morning of January 1 on the outskirts of Iquique lasted nearly a whole day. Bodies were strewn all through the streets, and it was necessary to bury over 1,000 of them in one common grave in order to prevent a pestilence.

This fight between the troops and the people broke the strike, and the men went back to work a week later. The workers of the nitrate beds are declared to be on the verge of starvation at the present time.

FORAKER MAKES A BREAK IN SENATE

He Joins in the Laugh Over the Inadvertence.

Washington, March 12.—Foraker made a funny break in the senate Wednesday afternoon. He had been presenting his report on the Brownsville investigation. "Now, your honor," he said, addressing the chair. He joined in the general laughter over the inadvertence. He met the situation promptly, however, saying: "Coming events cast their shadows before. I may soon be saying 'may it please the court,'" having in mind the general impression he is to be retired to private life by his party in Ohio.

Concerning the report made by himself and Senator Bulkley, Foraker said it is not a generalization, but an intelligent review of the testimony. The findings are justified and [illegible] so by the investigation."

Limited to Two Stories.

Albany, N. Y., March 12.—Assemblyman Hawley of New York, today introduced a bill which provides that no school-house in the state shall be over two stories in height.

APPLY TORCH TO TOBACCO BARNS

Night Riders Terrorize a County in Kentucky.

LEAF BUYERS FLEE FROM THE SCENE

Seek Place of Safety in the Next County.

A Special Grand Jury Is Impaneled by the Circuit Court To Investigate the Latest Outrages—Equity Men Receive Threatening Notes, Owners of Tobacco Which Is Unpooled Have Engaged Guards.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12. — Much excitement prevails in Owen county over a visit of night riders. They burned down two large tobacco warehouses near New Liberty, according to a Covington tobacco company buyer who arrived here, having driven through rain in order to reach a place where he says buyers are held in more esteem than in Owen county just now. According to his story, confirmed later by telephone, the tobacco warehouses of John Garvey at New Liberty and Dave Snell of near Overton were burned to the ground. The former contained 10,000 pounds of prize tobacco and the latter 35,000 pounds of loose product, all belonging to independent buyers.

A warning is said to have been sent Owenton that "night riders" were coming, and guards were placed about four large tobacco warehouses located there. The populace were aroused, but the "riders" failed to put in their appearance. The telephone wires out from Owenton in the direction of the warehouses were cut after the warning was given.

Circuit Judge J. W. Cammack impaneled a special grand jury to investigate the destruction of the warehouses, and he says that he intends to sift the matter to the bottom. Owen county is one of the largest producers of burley tobacco in the state, and the Equity organization is very strong. The owners of warehouses containing unpooled tobacco are very uneasy, and have engaged guards to protect them until the excitement subsides.

Equity Men Warned.

Lexington, Ky., March 12.—Trouble is expected in Bath county on account of the receipt of notes threatening to poison the cattle of those to whom they were addressed. The following notes have been received by prominent farmers and equity men: "This is to notify you that unless you permit us to raise a crop of tobacco in 1908 you will not raise any cattle." Another note said: "This is to notify you that if there is any tobacco beds or tobacco destroyed in Montgomery or Bath counties in 1908, look out for your own property." The notes were signed, "Tenants." These notes were typewritten and mailed at Mt. Sterling, and inclosed in each was a small envelope containing a white powder.

GENERAL INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

Is Shown by Postal Receipts of Fifty Big Cities.

Washington, March 12.—Postoffice receipts in fifty of the largest cities for February show a general increase over last year. Philadelphia is the only city on the entire list whose receipts are less than in February, 1907, and the percentage was barely two per cent. Scranton, Pennsylvania, leads the list with an increase of twenty-one per cent. New York received $1,464,812.28 last month as against $1,462,012.24. Chicago is credited with $1,253,801.12, as against $1,148,257.11.

OLD ARMY HORSES ARE ORDERED DESTROYED

Rather Than Have Them Fall into Hands of Vicious.

Washington, March 12.—The superannuated and worn-out army horses will hereafter be gently and humanely Oslerized, rather than turned over to a civilian who might find him of use in the shafts of a vegetable cart. General orders were issued by the war department today to provide that the horses when of no further use in any branch of the service, be destroyed. If, on account of old age, to sell them for work in the hands of irresponsible persons would be cruel and cause suffering to the animals.

When the church grafts on this world it is not strange it ceases to bear the fruits of another world.

MISSION OF THE YANKTON FAILS

No Trace of Robinson Crusoe Jeffs Can Be Found.

Acapulco, Mex., March 12.—With the arrival of the United States steamship, Yankton, from its unsuccessful search for Frederick Jeffs, of Wellsville, Ohio, an American sailor on Indefatigable Island, hope for the modern Crusoe has been abandoned. The rescue party found the spot where Jeffs had apparently lived, a signal pole raised beside a brackish spring marking the point. But there was no trace of Jeffs. For days searching parties explored every available point on the island, with guides taken from another island, but without result. Guns were fired at regular intervals both day and night and rockets were used during the hours of darkness. Strong searchlights were also kept trained on the forests but every effort to attract attentionfailed. The hunt was finally abandoned, the rescuers being convinced Jeffs is dead, or has been taken off the island by some passing ship.

Paul Morton's Position.

St. Louis, March 12.—Control of all railways, freight and passenger rates by the interstate commerce commission, was advocated by Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, formerly vice president of the Santa Fe system and former secretary of the navy, at a banquet to the municipal bridge and terminals commission at the Jefferson hotel. Mr. Morton's subject was "Interstate Commerce."

SITUATION IS DELICATE ONE

Politics Found in Brownsville Matter.

SENATORS WOULD LIKE TO DODGE

Clear Case of Colored Man in Woodpile.

Senators Will Hesitate Long Before Voting for the Majority Report, as It Is Sure To Engender the Ill-Will of the Negroes of North and South Alike—Foraker Bill May Pass Senate.

Washington, March 12.—Full realization that there is a lot of politics involved in the disposition of the Brownsville affair, seems to have come to senators only now that the reports of the committee that made the investigation are before them for action and legislation of some kind is called for. Both Republicans and Democrats find themselves facing a delicate situation, through which many votes may be lost through any false step.

The majority of the military committee, composed of four Republicans and five Democrats, has prepared a bill, in accordance with the president's recommendation, to restore the negroes to the civil and military rights of which they were deprived by the discharge "without honor."

But Foraker also has a bill which he will offer as a substitute, and which goes much further. He proposes to give them all that the administration measure offers, and, in addition, full pay for the time they have lost since discharged, besides requiring the war department to accept from each individual soldier his mere oath that he had no part in the shooting.

Very Glad To Dodge.

There is many a senator who would be very glad not to have to make choice between these two propositions. It is recognized that the negroes all over the country are much wrought up over the affair and believe that great injustice was done to the colored soldiers. They are being urged from the pulpit and otherwise to register their disapproval at the ballot box and already the Taft boom is affected by the fact that they hold the secretary of war next to the president responsible for the discharge.

In a number of northern states, especially Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, the negro vote is a considerable factor, and for political reasons, senators will hesitate to antagonize it. Under these circumstances, it would not be surprising if the Foraker substitute should be adopted, and the way made clear for the return to the service of all the discharged men.

LILLEY GOES ON WITNESS STAND

But It Is Only Over His Protest.

IS NOT PERMITTED TO HAVE ATTORNEY

Committee Holds That He's Not a Prosecutor.

Charges That the Electric Boat Company Has Received a Million Dollars Excessive Profits from the Government Through Exclusive Legislation—Also Charges Use of Attorneys To Influence Legislators.

Washington, March 12.—After saying he would assume no responsibility for the results of the congressional inquiry into his charges of corruption of congressmen by the Electric Boat company, because the investigating committee would not act as he advised, Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, author of the charges, took the stand as a witness today and said he had "little to add" to his statement made before the committee on rules ten days ago. Before testifying he read a statement.

"Whether or not money has been improperly used in this matter," he said," can be shown only by an examination of the officers and books of this company.

"I also say that other witnesses I have named will be found on examination to have been in the employ of this company as lobbyists, attorneys, or correspondents. I have done my duty as a member of congress to show where witnesses and exhibits can be found.

"A conspiracy to corrupt public morals is not done in the open, or in daylight. It must be done by a careful train of evidence and testimony. I therefore thing I am entitled to have witnesses summoned as I desire. The witnesses should be examined by some attorney, instead of by a member of the committee. And it is unwise to put me on the stand first, because this would forewarn the persons accused."

Lilley Not a Prosecutor.

To this, Chairman Boutell replied by saying the committee is ordered by the house to investigate the matter, and that it "does not consider Mr. Lilley as a prosecutor of anybody."

The first step, Boutell said, would be to examine Representative Lilley as a witness.

After protesting once more, Lilley was sworn as a witness by Chairman Boutell.

Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, was named to do the questioning for the committee.

Lilley then read from a prepared statement:

"I know," he said, "that this company employed an attorney, W. R. Gordon, in the congressional district of Representative Loud of Michigan. I am not charging that Mr. Loud was influenced by the operations of this unnecessary attorney.

"I also charge that the company has maintained a powerful lobby in Washington.

"I also charge that this company has received $1,000,000 excessive profits from the government through exclusive legislation.

Asked who approached him and asked him to vote for legislation favoring the Electric Boat company, Lilley said:

Tells the Name.

"Ferry, a manufacturer in my district, wanted me this year to vote as a member of the naval affairs committee, for the Electric Boat company's boat, so that he would get a contract with them."

"Did he say he was hired by that company?"

"No, but the company's attorney spoke to me the night before, and said Ferry would come to see me. That attorney was John Kellogg of Bridgeport."

Lilley said he voted last year for the proposition favored by Kellogg, but not this year, as this year's proposition cut out all competition and gave all contracts to the Electric Boat company.

"I favor competition," Lilley said.

"Are there any other firms able to compete with the Electric?" asked Olmstead.

"Several," replied Lilley.

"Who was the congressman who was told by a representative of the Electric Boat company that the company would have him put on the naval affairs committee?"

"Captain Richmond P. Hobson."

"Who told him?"

"Captain Hobson will tell you that. Ask him."

Discussing the submarine clause as it is now in the naval appropriation bill, favoring, Lilley claimed, the Electric Boat company, Lilley said:

Boat Company Draws Clause.

"Representative Loudenslager offered that clause in the bill. It was drawn, I think, by Marion Butler, of this city, as attorney for the Electric Boat company."

Lilley here pointed out that, although the navy department had recommended only four submarines, the naval committee voted to buy eight. The bill, as it stands now, he said, puts the appropriation in the hands of the Electric Boat company.

"You say," remarked Mr. Olmstead, "that the Electric Boat company has received $1,000,000 excessive profits. Has that evidence been presented to the naval committee?"

"Not that I know of. I can prove my assertion, however, by naval officers."

Olmstead said here he did not believe the special committee had any jurisdiction over the Lilley charges that newspaper writers had been paid extravagant prices to write biased articles for the Electric Boat company, unless he meant that this influenced congress.

Lilley said that he did not know of his own knowledge that any newspaper men had received money from the Electric Boat company, but he could produce witnesses who did know.

ALFONSO BACK IN OLD MADRID

Victoria Is Almost Hysterical in Her Joy.

ALFONSO MAKES LIGHT OF VISIT

Given Enthusiastic Farewell by Barcelona.

Great Crowds Gather on the Streets and at the Station—King Expresses His Gratitude for the Splendid Reception He Receives. Royal Train Moves Away to Cheering of Multitude.

Madrid, March 12.—King Alfonso has returned safely from Barcelona, and his political advisors are breathing easily again. Queen Victoria received him with almost hysterical joy.

Alfonso himself makes light of the visit, but there is no doubt that even his courage was tried by his two days' stay in the most turbulent, anarchistic city in Spain.

It is believed the effect of the visit will be excellent, though the bomb explosion early yesterday in a water pipe at Atarazanas quay somewhat dampened even his majesty's enthusiasm. It cannot be learned that any one was hurt.

The king spent much of yesterday aboard the flagship of the Austrian squadron at Barcelona, reviewed the troops and inspected the Atarazanas barracks late in the afternoon and left for Madrid at 8 p. m.

Great crowds gathered on the streets of Barcelona and at the station to bid him farewell. The royal train moved away to the cheering of the multitude. Before his departure the king expressed his gratitude for the splendid reception which was given him and for the manifestations of loyalty the Catalonians showed during his entire visit.

CATHOLIC PRIEST GIVEN WARNING

Is To Feel the Weight of the Black Hand Soon.

Mount Vernon, O., March 12.—Rev. L. W. Mulhane, of the Columbus diocese and pastor of St. Vincent De Paul's Catholic church, today received the following letter:

"You are the next victim. The arm of the Black hand is long, and you the next one to feel its power. You have been giving lectures of late against us, for which you are doomed to die."

"Black Hand."

Father Mulhane says he is in no way alarmed over the letter and will proceed to conduct usual services in his church. Father Mulhane is a noted lecturer. Last Sunday evening the priest delivered a lecture in his church on "Anarchy Against Law."

CHINA CALLS JAPS' BLUFF

The Mikado Is Forced To "Lay Down."

THAT IS THE VIEW OF THE DIPLOMATS

Tatsu Maru Incident Is Too Trifling for War.

The Fact That John Bull Advises the Mikado To Submit All Differences to Arbitration May Account for the Flash in the Pan—China Still Holds the Tatsu Maru and Its Cargo—The Situation.

Peking, March 12.—It looks as if China, having "called" Japan's bluff in the Tatsu Maru game, has forced the Mikado to "lay down."

At all events, the Japanese foreign office is doing exactly what it swore it wouldn't do—negotiating for a would be glad to get best terms it can to "save its face." Just why the Tokyo government abandoned the unyielding attitude it assumed at first is not quite clear to diplomats here. No one doubts that Japan plans ultimate trouble for the Chinese. It is also unquestionably strong enough—if left alone by other powers—to deal with the "Celestial" kingdom. A brilliant campaign abroad would also serve to take the people's attention from their financial difficulties at home.

Gentle hints from England that arbitration would be better than warfare—at this time, at least—probably had much to do with changing the foreign office's plans.

Incident Too Trivial.

Furthermore, several of the ministers did not conceal the fact that they considered the Tatsu Maru incident too trivial and the justice of the Japanese claims too doubtful to win the world's sympathy for the Mikado in the event of an armed clash.

Tokyo despatches quote Japanese government officials as saying they are sure China will see reason and comply with all Japan's terms in a few days. The ultimatum and the fact that Japan declared it would "act immediately" unlessits demands were granted appear to have been forgotten.

Nor are there any indications of compliance with the Japanese program. China is willing to compromise, but that is all. She has a apologized for hauling down the Japanese flag from the Tatsu, but still sticks to the ship and cargo.

Wants a Guaranty.

China insists, too, that she was justified in seizing both. If Japan will promise to see that shipments of arms and ammunition from Nippon to Chinese rebels are stopped, she will send the Tatsu Maru back to Kobe, arms and all. Otherwise, she says she has a right to confiscate them.

The talk of indemnity for the seizure seems to have vanished from the discussion entirely.

The Japanese cruiser, Idsuma, has arrived at Hong Kong and reports of activity at the Japanese navy yards continue to be received. Considering the mild tone the Japanese correspondence has assumed, however, it looks as if these warlike preparations are meant only to impress the Japanese with the foreign office's fearlessness and determination.

But no one thinks the Mikado will forget the incident. Chinese statesmen are sure he is determined to force a quarrl on the Peking government and that a settlement of the Tatsu dispute will only postpone the trouble.

COUNT BONI IS BADLY TREATED

According to His Story to the French Papers.

Paris, March 12.—Count Boni De Castellane consented freely to his children's departure for America with their mother. It is plainly his policy to do all in his power to restore friendly relations with his former wife, and in the present as in other recent cases, he has gone out of his way to oblige her.

The count issued a written statement today declaring that publication of reports that a forgery had been lodged against him is a maneuver by Prince De Sagan to stir up sentiment against him across the ocean at the very time he adds, "when my children and their mother are on the eve of arriving in America."

DEPORT EMMA GOLDMAN.

It is reported that Immigration Commissioner Sargent has taken steps to arrest and deport Emma Goldman, the notorious woman anarchist, when she attempts to return from Europe, whither she went last year. By this act it is claimed Miss Goldman lost her legal rights to reside in the United States contrary to the will of the government and the laws relating to anarchists.

At the risk of being charged with discourtesy to a "lone and defenseless woman," the voice of approval must be raised in favor of Miss Goldman's deportation. It will likely be drowned in Miss Goldman's own eloquent voice of protestation—for Miss Goldman is anything but "defenseless." She can handle a woman's weapon, her tongue, with all the skill of her sex, with the power of a man, and with surpassing eloquence. In addition she has thousands of desperate men at her back, almost ready to follow at her beckon, and armed with what not of the infernal machines of anarchy!

It is for this reason that Emma Goldman should be deported. She is one of the most dangerous persons this country has ever harbored. She has brains; she has energy and fire; she has the courage of a female daredevil, and the burning eloquence of her tongue sets ablaze whatever it touches, like a flaming brand. She has enormous powers of hate, and these, with her gift, are all set against law and order and government. Her presence is a menace in every community where there are anarchistic elements. To hear her address a great crowd of the men of her faith is something never to be forgotten. In a crowded hall, under the spell of her words and with the stern forms of policemen thickly studded against the walls, the men seem to writhe and ache and moan under the pain of the frenzy she excites in them. They perspire with their tensity and move restlessly, like herds of heat-maddened cattle. The very atmosphere becomes freighted, odorous, and heavy with a sense of evil passions surging, of riot, tinted with blood, but illy suppressed. Only the presence of those grim, blue-coated policemen, only the lack of a leader, some fiery Rienzi as daring as the words of the quivering woman on the platform, prevents a terrible outburst of those pent-up passions and a carnage too hideous to portray.

It is because of her power to incite these desperate men to bloody deeds, to brew the mischief of anarchy, to fan the slow spark of it into a white heat wherever her presence is known, that Emma Goldman should be kept out of the United States. The murder of the Denver priest at the altar rail, the assassination of a noble president, the bombs whose exploding detonations are becoming familiar in every city, are the fruits of such labor as hers. We have no use for her or her kind in this country, where law is the protector of our liberties and anarchy the butcher of our dearest ideals.—Washington Post.

[The Post is apparently ignorant of the fact that Emma Goldman has in some manner managed to get back to this country, but such is the case. She spent the last week in February in Toledo and left there for Chicago. But this lack of knowledge in no degree lessens the strength of the Post's editorial.—Editor Star.]

CUR AND MURDERER.

If the lawyers of Alio, the anarchist who murdered the Denver priest, Rev. Leo Heinrichs, at the communion service in his own church, have persuaded the assassin to take his present stand they have done the country, not their client, good service. They have turned his unflinching bravado, his unconcealed hatred of society and religion, into a whining, lying, cowardly attempt to save his life. Whether under advice or of his own volition, the murderer has made himself as utterly contemptible as he is shockingly wicked, by pretending that he did not mean to kill his victim and did not, in fact, cause his death.

This effort to escape the just consequences of his crime was exactly what was needed to prevent the assassin from becoming an object of admiration or wondering interest to young men and boys whose minds had been poisoned against the world. If Alio had carried to the end his first air of self satisfaction and willingness to sacrifice himself for what he claimed to be the welfare of his fellow men, he might have enflamed and perverted many others. As it is, he will be a sneaking, contemptible creature even in the estimation of other potential assassins. He doesn't look "game" any longer. He can't be a hero in any one's opinion and deny his crime.

All of which will make no difference in the murderer's punishment, but it will help make public opinion of him and his foul deed as nearly unanimous and as sane as possible.—Cleveland Leader.

It's easy to convince the world that you have sense after you have succeeded in accumulating a large pile of dollars.

Many a man's reputation for wisdom is due to his ability to keep his mouth shut.

More Deadly Than War.

American vital statistics—the records of births and deaths—are very imperfect. In half of the country they do not exist in any true sense. In the other half they are somewhat unreliable and incomplete. It is quite certain, however, that such official figures as we have do not exaggerte the loss of life from any or all causes. Errors are on the other side. Therefore it is beyond question that at least 100,000 persons are killed every year in the United States. They are crushed by machinery, run over in the streets, slain by enemies or marauders, or by their own hands. Some are drowned and some suffocated in mines. Others perish in fires and many more die as the result of a multitude of small accidents.

It is little understood how high violence stands among the causes of deaths in this country of advanced civilization. By comparison typhoid fever is of little importance and scarlet fever and diphtheria are still less worthy of notice. The deaths which are classed as accidental, homicidal or suicidal come near the work of such destroyers as heart disease and pneumonia.

In this field there will be great saving of life before many years. The opportunity for bettering present conditions is wide and the need is urgent. No war of modern times ever killed 100,000 men in a year, except by including the havoc wrought by disease. It would take ten battles like Gettysburg to kill so many soldiers. The loss of life at Mukden was equal to only a small fraction of the destruction caused by various forms of violence every year.

Such facts are shameful. Great improvement must be made and it is assured by the progress of European countries in cutting down the loss of life in railroad accidents, for example, and in mines. There will be a different attitude in America toward human life. It will be more carefully guarded and more highly valued. Society will come to a saner, safer, more humane view of the destruction of men and women in industry and traffic, and the taking of life by murder or suicide. The last change for the better is perhaps the least certain and likely to be the slowest, but it will be achieved in time.

What is most immediately necessary is that there should be more safeguarding of workers and more protection against homicide. Safety appliances in mines and factories and on railroads and less carrying of concealed weapons will go far toward cutting down the mortality from violence which now exceeds 100,000 every year.—Cleveland Leader.

RUSH TO RAWHIDE: INFLUX TO NEVADA

The Stampede to a Nevada Gold Camp Is Duplicate of Klondike.

The original rush to Klondike is being duplicated in a wild stampede from all parts of the coast to Rawhide, Nev., the new gold mining camp halfway between Reno and Tonopah, in the Nevada desert. In a few weeks 3,500 persons have rushed into the tent city.

There are now four newspapers and three banks, and gold seekers are offering as high as $75 at Reno to be taken by automobile to Rawhide, with no accommodations even at that figure. Eight automobile lines are running into Rawhide from different surrounding cities. Proprietors of tent hotels rent beds for eight hour shifts, making each bed accommodate three men in twenty-four hours.

A curious thing about the discovery of Rawhide is that the ledge was found twenty feet from one side of the old Wadsworth stage road, which has been used for fifty years, with its hundreds upon hundreds of miners and travelers giving no heed to the lime rock outcropping which recent inspection has shown to be the corroded exposed part of a ledge surprisingly rich in gold. Samples of ore assay as high as $50,000 to the ton.

CHILDREN AS TEACHERS; A NOVEL SUBSTITUTION

Chicago's Famine in Capable Instructors Leads to Unique Scheme.

A new type of schoolma'am has come to rescue the Chicago school system from the toils of the "teachers' famine" which has been crippling its work, says a Chicago dispatch. The age of the new pedagogue averages somewhere around fourteen years.

In scores of schoolrooms throughout the city of Chicago where it has been impossible to provide substitutes for teachers who were absent privileged pupils have been put in charge of the rest of the class rather than have the children dismissed to spend the day in the streets. The usual programme of study and recitation periods has then been carried out.

You can never wholly satisfy heart hunger through the eyes alone

Karo
For Griddle Cakes of All Makes

CORN SYRUP

It's the crowning joy that makes a feast of a flapjack.

It spurs the lazy appetite; it surprises by its exquisite flavor.

Fine for baking—best for any use from griddle cakes to candy.

In 10c, 25c and 50c air-tight tins.

CORN PRODUCTS MFG. CO.

HYDROPHOBIA FACTS.

When a dog certainly or presumably mad bites human victims it is worth while to keep in mind a few facts about the dreadful disease known as hydrophobia. The bite of a mad dog does not always or usually mean death, even if the person bitten receives no special care or treatment. Under such circumstances perhaps one in every five victims of the beast's fury—often not more than sixteen per cent—will develop hydrophobia, for when the disease does come it means death. The weight of evidence favors the belief that dogs bitten by other dogs suffering from rabies always, or almost always, develop the disease and die.

In attacks on human beings mad dogs most commonly bite legs or arms, through clothing, thus wiping the virus off their teeth. If they bite into bare flesh the danger of inoculation is greatly increased. That is why mad wolves which sometimes run amuck in villages of European countries, where there are still many wolves, kill two-thirds or three-fourths of the people they bite. They are large and active and leap at the heads of their victims. Dogs, especially small dogs, usually snap at the legs of those they attack.

But no matter where a dog known to be mad or presumably afflicted with rabies bites any man, woman or child, it is best to take no chances. The consequences may be too horrible. The wound, even if very small and slight, should be cauterized and then the Pasteur treatment by inoculation should be taken as a sure preventative of hydrophobia. It can be had free of cost, in Cleveland, by applying to the health office.

On the other hand it is foolish to take the bite of a mad dog frantically, as is too often the case. Modern science gives practically complete immunity from hydrophobia if preventative measures are not too long delayed, and there is no lack of time if reasonable diligence is exercised. Stories of hydrophobia coming a few hours after the bite of a mad dog are tales of hysterics or else lies. It is probable that no case ever developed in less than four or five days. Twice that period is vastly more common, and it may be months.

Caution and a little cool courage are all that any one needs to avert evil consequences if bitten by a mad dog.—Cleveland Leader.

LOOT FROM PEKING.

The open sale in New York of loot taken from the palaces and temples of Peking at the time of the Boxer uprising, has brought a rebuke from London which cannot well be resented. The shame of the thing lies in the fact that these art treasures of a curious workmanship were gathered in one way or another by an official of this government now dead and are sold for the benefit of his estate. The official in question was on the ground at the time and, in accumulating the treasures, he took advantage of the helplessness of the Chinese.

It is, to say the least, a disappointment that a representative of this country should have conducted himself in such violation of the spirit of the United States in its action, in common with other nations, for the relief of the legations. This country did not send its troops to pillage, but to enforce justice. When the mission was accomplished, it resisted the efforts to assess an enormous and burdensome indemnity upon China and it is going to remit a part of the indemnity that it was obliged to accept in the bargain with the other powers. The whole attitude of the government has been so just and magnanimous and helpful of the Chinese that it is a great pity to have it sullied by the collection and shipment to this country of the loot that has been sold in New York. In this case, the public conscience is superior to that of the individual. China, it *may* be hoped, will continue to judge us by what has been done in Washington rather than by what has been done in Peking and New York.—Columbus Dispatch.

Disputed the Proposition.

"All that you are, my friend," said the lecturer, singling out an elderly man sitting in a front seat who appeared to be deeply interested—"all that you are, I repeat, you owe to heredity and environment."

"Gosh," exclaimed the elderly man, turning red with indignation, "I never had no dealin's with that firm in my life, and I don't owe them or nobody else a blamed cent!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Ball of Green.

Grass seed or flax seed sprinkled on a wet sponge and occasionally moistened, hung up by a string in the window, in a few weeks will make a ball of green.

JUDGE WILFLEY, WHOSE COURSE IN CHINA THE PRESIDENT DEFENDS.

It is possible that a committee of congress may be sent to China next summer to investigate the charges against Lebbeus R. Wilfley, United States district attorney at Shanghai. Even President Roosevelt's warm defense of the judge has not satisfied the [illegible]. Wilfley is accused of oppression against American lawyers in Shanghai and various other acts that are included in articles of impeachment submitted to congress.

BEE KEEPING WOMAN'S WORK; EASY CALLING IS PROFITABLE

The Expense of Beginning Is Small—Two Typical Cases of Success—Bees Are Not Hard To Handle—The Profits.

For a woman who feels the need of some occupation which will yield a fair profit without requiring much outlay, bee culture has been suggested. Many a woman, thrown wholly or partly upon her own resources, has her home, with perhaps a garden spot and some fruit trees adjoining her dwelling house. The care of young children or of aged parents may forbid her going into a factory yet she has unemployed time which she would like to turn to account. To any woman thus situated the keeping of bees has many features which commend it.

The work is less arduous than the raising of flowers and vegetables, and has the advantage that it need not be carried on near a market. It requires less initial outlay than the raising of poultry, and the running expenses of the plant are far less, and then the wintering of bees is so simple as to cause no anxiety.

Bees can be profitably kept in situations that ordinarily would not be thought of. The heart of a city is often an excellent location for a stand on account of public parks with gardens. It is of record that the greatest known production of honey in a single year was achieved by a swarm of bees which sought its quarters on the roof of a Cincinnati warehouse.

At another time a great amount of honey in the comb was obtained from a colony of bees that took refuge in Friend street, Boston. The suburbs or confines of smaller towns, where little gardens flourish, give better results in bee culture than the open country, where wild flowers must be the sole dependence.

Those whose apiaries are situated in towns will need to guard against injury from the electric lights. A powerful arc light newly set up beside a beehive in the spring has been known to destroy the whole colony within a week from over work.

Their only rest was during the twilight seasons at dawn and at nightfall. When the sun rose or when the arc light blazed forth the insects felt the call of duty, arose and gathered honey, until one by one they fell martyrs to their industrious spirit. The twentieth century bee is still so old fashioned that she deems it impossible to sleep while there is light enough to permit her to see.

Can bee raising be made to pay? This is a question of importance to the many people who, owning the necessary facilities, yet hesitate to branch out into an industry of which they know little. With ordinary care and common sense, it has been said, anybody can raise bees successfully. Perhaps the best argument is the plain statement of facts.

An elderly widow some fifteen years ago was presented with a swarm of bees. As she was just recovering from illness she gladly accepted the gift as likely to furnish pleasant outdoor recreation. So absorbing did she find the subject that she gave it more and more of her time and attention.

At her pleasant country home she now has fifty hives of bees established upon a commercial basis, with accounts carefully kept, so that she knows absolutely her expenses, receipts and net profit. Her statement is that half a dozen colonies handled with ordinary care can be relied upon to yield 100 per cent. profit annually upon the investment.

She goes on to say that a woman who depended upon her own work in spare moments might better limit the number of hives to six, as when the swarms are increased much beyond that their rapid propagation would sometimes make it needful to call in extra help, and if this assistance should not be near at hand the loss of swarms would be the result. In her own case she has plenty of help to call upon, and has become especially interested in the work, permitting her plant to increase as a matter of experiment, since she is in easy circumstances and can therefore afford to risk a little profit in the interests of science.

What she has learned she freely communicates to other bee keepers who are less favorably situated, in order to help the good work along. Her hives are for the most part arranged in a semicircle in the apple orchard, with a protecting hedge at the rear to keep off the north wind.

A young girl captured a swarm of wild black bees and placed them in a hive. She procured an Italian queen, which she substituted for the wild one. From this beginning she has in three years accumulated half a dozen hives of bees, besides selling several swarms to her friends. She says that she has doubled her money over and over again.

What has been accomplished in these two cases may perhaps be done by any woman who cares to take up bee culture. She may not be so fortunate as to obtain her bees for nothing, as was done in these two instances, but a good swarm of bees can be bought for $3, and the average cost of a fine queen is the same as the swarm. Hives can be bought at prices varying from seven to twelve dollars, averaging perhaps ten dollars for a standard ten frame hive capable of holding 65,000 bees.

This sixteen dollars is all the outlay necessary, as the bees feed themselves all summer and store up food for winter.

It is not unusual for a good strong colony to produce from fifty to one hundred pounds of honey in a single season. The ten frame holds ten pounds. At twenty cents a pound this means from ten to twenty dollars from each hive.

Moreover, when the first cost is paid there are no additional expenses to be met, as in other lines of business. A queen lives four or five years, and when she becomes unfit for service the workers, by a process called natural renewal, rear her successor and kill the old queen.

The swarm renews itself and occasionally throws off new colonies, unless the honeycomb is frequently removed. These new swarms can be sold.

The hives last a long time and furnish sufficient shelter to the inmates even in winter, if they are covered each with an old bag and an old box to shed rain. The entrance must be left open for air during the winter, as the bees like to come out and sun themselves on pleasant days, as well as to clean house now and then and drag out the corpses of their dead.

In regard to feeding, it is unnecessary, but certain apiarists contend that it is good policy to feed the bees for a whole month before the principal honey harvest occurs with very thin honey, or with syrup made from brown cane sugar. Only a small quantity is given, possibly two cents worth each day to each hive; and the object of the feeding at this time is to insure a large force of workers to take care of the honey as soon as the flowers open.

Of course this feeding is entirely optional. The bees will live without it, but will not make so much honey as they would if it had been given.

To the uninitiated there is something terrifying in the thought that the bees must be handled. What seems a dangerous feat is in reality so simple that nobody need feel apprehensive.

Hives may be torn to pieces and the bees handled with perfect safety if a person is gentle in her movements and is careful to avoid crushing any of the insects. Veil and gloves may be worn to give the owner courage at first, but she will soon see that they are not needed and will discard them as a hindrance to her freedom of motion.

Bees are not, like wasps irritable and warlike. They are good natured and intent upon their own business. It is evident that they become accustomed to one person. They seem to recognize a footstep, and their sense of smell is very acute, but their sight is defective.

Perhaps for that reason they cannot tolerate dark clothing, but show no disturbance at the presence of persons dressed in white or in light colors. When seen clearly the object has no terrors for them.

They are timid creatures by nature. The anger and resentment which they show when one of their number is carelessly crushed probably arises from fright. When thoroughly alarmed they will attack anything and do not value their lives.

Until the owner knows his bees and is known to them all handling can be safely done by first feeding them freely with honey and then blowing a little smoke into the hive. They then become too stupid to do more than crawl out of the way and may be handled with impunity.

The greatest difficulty perhaps is met in securing the new colony, before it can escape, at the time of swarming. Three methods are practiced.

The new swarm may be allowed to get quite away from the hive and may be followed until it settles upon the limb of some tree, where it may be captured by means of a hollow, baglike contrivance, fastened to the end of a long pole, out of which the bees can be shaken into the new hive. This is not the usual mode of procedure.

Most bee men clip the wings of the queen to prevent her from flying, place her in a new hive and set it up in the position that the old one has occupied. Some even practise shook swarming by removing the frame, queen and all to the new hive and shaking about half the bees into the new quarters with her.

As to the kind of bees to keep, there are many races and each has its good points. The Italian varieties were first imported, have been longest in the country, are most widely known and are always gentle and trustworthy.

The Cyprians, from the island of Cyprus, are great honey gatherers but are touchy and require careful handling. The Syrian bee comes from Palestine and is interesting apart from its commercial value on account of its historic associations and the many references to it in scripture.

The Causasian bees, which come from Russia, are good workers and good defenders of their hives, although very gentle. They possess the good quality of being exceedingly prolific. This is also true of the Carniolans, which are quiet and industrious and seem to winter especially well, coming out strong and capable in the spring. The German black bee is a common species, being frequently found wild in this country.

The honey making season will vary in length according to location. These estimates are based upon conditions in New England, where all the wild flowers are killed by frost about the time of the full moon in September, and where only the most hardy blossoms such as swamp maple and trailing arbutus, are out by the first of May while the fruit trees, which constitute the first abundant supply of bee food, do not open their blossoms until two or three weeks later. Of course, the longer the blossom season lasts the more profit will accrue from bees, and the conditions in California must be ideal.

The trade is helped by the fact that honey in the comb can be neither adulterated nor imitated. It is a popular fallacy that artificial combs of honey are placed upon the market, but there is no truth in the supposition. It is impossible to manufacture any successful imitation of natural honeycomb, as was proved twelve years ago when a certain concern offered $1,000 to any one who would produce one pound of artificial honeycomb. This offer has remained open ever since.

Of course it is true that much of the comb honey upon the market is of very inferior quality, but it is genuine honey nevertheless. It was probably produced by bees fed upon the blossoms of the buckwheat, which make honey much darker in color than that which is stored up from fruit tree or garden florescence.

GREAT FIRE TAX.

The stupendous extravagance of American fires is discussed in American Industries by Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick, a member of a society interested in the improvement of municipal affairs. Mr. Fitzpatrick figures the fire loss in the United States last year at about $500,000,000. The fires themselves destroyed property worth $215,000,000. Fire department maintenance and water cost nearly $300,000,000, much of which could be dispensed with if buildings were made fireproof. Insurance premiums cost $195,000,000, of which $95,000,000 was paid back in loss adjustments. The United States paid for its fires, therefore, about as much as its government receipts for the same year. The amount expended in construction of buildings during 1907 was $580,492,196, not much more than the amount lost in the same year. In January, 1908, the construction of new buildings cost $16,870,000, while the destruction of buildings by fire in the same month cost $24,000,000.

No other civilized country staggers under such a tax. European cities howl when their fire losses reach $200,000, while any large American city runs up losses reaching $1,000,000 a year. The cost of maintaining fire departments is less in Europe, where the buildings are better built, household fires more carefully handled, and factories more rigidly inspected and regulated. Mr. Fitzpatrick makes a strong plea for legislation that will penalize the renting of buildings under false pretenses as to their fire-resisting qualities. He thinks the danger to human life and the risk to property should be sufficient reason for the punishment of landlords who get big rents by advertising ramshackle fire traps as fireproof buildings. Architects know when a building is really fireproof and when it is not, and they can be held accountable.

The difference in cost between a fireproof building and "ordinary" construction is placed at ten or twelve per cent. The Parker building, which was extolled as a fireproof structure, and which went up in smoke without any impediment whatever, cost about $2,000,000, and a saving of $4,000 had been made by leaving steel work exposed and the elevators and stairways open. It was the old story of the want of a horseshoe nail. The tendency of property owners is to run up showy, gingerbread buildings, and to skimp in the essentials. The suggestion is made that city authorities should be required to certify to the character of buildings—to label them, as it were—so that the public will know exactly what it is getting when it rents or buys a building.—Washington Post.

Did the Best He Could.

"Please, sir," said the beggar, "give a poor old man a few pennies?"

"See here," rejoined the person accosted, "didn't I give you a dime three days ago?"

"I believe you did, sir," replied the beggar; but, do the best I can, I find it absolutely impossible to keep my expenses below 3 1-3 cents a day, and your dime is all gone, sir."—Chicago News.

HELPING THE WORLD TO SEE.

William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 15 is, "Jesus Heals a Man Born Blind." John 9:1-11.

The head of one of the greatest corporations in the world told his directors, a few days ago, that his own eyes had been opened, and his sense of moral responsibility to the public, to the stockholders and to the employes had been quickened by President Roosevelt's reiterated pronouncements upon commercial venality. That unexpected testimony to the influence of the recent moral awakening in this western world could be duplicated in many other [illegible] unlikely quarters. The simple truth is many blind eyes have [illegible] been opened by the extended presence of the same Power that healed the blind man in old Jerusalem.

Evidence of this modern miracle is all about us. Railroads and corporations which a decade ago gave and received rebates without a qualm or a question now perceive the immorality, as well as the illegality, of the practice. Until recently, trust funds were freely used for speculative purposes, and no voice was raised in protest. "Corruption funds," more euphemistically titled, were part of the normal expenses of most great corporations; and the unholy alliance between business and politics was accepted as natural and inevitable by even good men. The sale of liquor was regarded as an unavoidable factor in modern life: and the slogan, "The saloon must go," was looked upon as the cry of fanatics.

Now, behold how all these things have changed! The eyes of the blind have been opened, and they have seen a great light. The Power responsible for these present-day wonders is the same as the Power which sent the blind beggar of old on his way, confident and rejoicing. We do not study the ancient miracle aright except we see its analogy and continuance in our own land and time. The mighty Lord Jesus is still helping the world to see.

"The Light of the World."

The occasion of this lesson is the healing of the man born blind; but its theme is the declaration of the Healer, "I am the Light of the world." This brings its consideration down to our present-day life, where we may feel the inspiration of the irradiating presence of the contemporaneous Christ, shedding His beneficent light into earth's dark and needy places. Over the hospitals, asylums and schools, which are the footprints of christianity's progress, may be inscribed, "I am the Light of the world."

There is nothing small about that assertion of Jesus. He was not "the Light of Asia" or "the Light of the Jews" but the Light of the whole world. Today we see Korea achieving a new national consciousness as she enters into a knowledge of Christ and we see the applicableness of the truth, and China, baffled in her endeavor to find light from a neighboring pagan nation, turns, in her eager quest for knowledge, to America and England, where she may find the Light that illuminates nations. Japan has found, and is now confessing, that the light of purely secular education is proving only darkness; her deepest present need is for the true Light. Just now, as probably never before, a survey of the whole earth reveals that

"The morning Light is breaking."

The method of light transmission is akin to that of a certain style of glass. Which, its owners claim, "projects daylight into dark interiors." The light is received by prisms and broken up and carried in any direction desired. So the Light of the world is received into individual lives—as in the case of the blind man—and by them transmitted. Men and women are the mediums upon which the Lord now depends for extending His influence and increasing his discipleship.

Quibbling Instead of Helping.

There are some people who are interested in sociology as a science, but who have no time to help individuals. They had prototypes in the disciples who saw in a blind beggar only a theological point for discussion: "Teacher, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" The reply forever put a check upon hasty and censorious judgments, for neither of the dread alternatives which the disciples had considered the only possible explanations was true. The man represented not sin, but opportunity. Instead of saying, "Serves him right," of the needy one, it is more wisely to say, "Let me set him aright." It is not criticism and counsel that the world's suffering [illegible] need, but comfort and service.

A tendency of good people is to [illegible] the presence of a need, instead of [illegible] ing the most direct [illegible] of remedying it. While various [illegible] of temperance organizations [illegible] squabbling as to which [illegible] the liquor traffic [illegible] all the while the [illegible] came along and [illegible] fighting [illegible] and I do. And I'll work [illegible] will help drive out [illegible] regardless of his creed, [illegible] or position." The result is the astonishing anti-saloon victories of [illegible] two years.

Righteousness Raises a Row.

There are always vested interests, prejudices, positions or reputations to be disturbed by every big deed. The healing of the blind man—it was on the Sabbath—brought the ecclesiastics out from their seclusion, humming like a swarm of angry bees. The healing had created a sensation. There were plenty of people in Jerusalem who would have preferred to see the man remain blind, rather than to have him healed on that day, or in this heretical way.

A sad fact to which Father Tyrrel, in London, and Abbe Loisy, in Paris, can bear present and personal testimony, is that most reforms have had to overcome the opposition of the church, at least as represented by its "leaders." The intolerance, bigotry and arrogance of entrenched religious officialdom, in all branches and names of christianity, is one of the grievous spectacles of history. There are in New York today officials of a certain denomination who recently made a great bluster and pretense over some criticisms of one of their subordinates, flinging mud at his critic, when all the while they had personal knowledge that the essential criticism was true. They had to save the denomination's good name, even if they did chuck truth and honor overboard.

Jewish officialdom cast out the enlightened man for insisting on the simplest and greatest truth of his experience. Goaded by his insistence upon the obvious, they snarled (for the name-calling fashion is not modern.) "Thou wast atogether born in sins." Theologians do not resort to that style of "argument" as much as they used to do: although the average church quarrel produces more venomous charges and countercharges than a ward political fight.

Standing by What One Knows.

The centre of all this disputation held to one clear course; he could not follow the professional debaters, but he had too much hard sense to let them argue him out of a realized experience. His is the program for faith. He had obeyed Christ, and had thus found a greater deliverance Thenceforth he kept the straight path of witness-bearing. His single answer for all arguments, and against it they were powerless, was, "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, I now see." For that testimony he was willing to be cast out of the synagogue; he would not deny his Healer.

That is the sort of testimony that breaks hearts in rescue meetings and wins men from sodden sin to shining saintliness.r Go down to Water Street mission in New York, or to the Pacific Garden mission in Chicago, or to the Salvation army barracks anywhere, and you will hear no eloquent sermons, but men and women saying "I know." There is where you find made-over men snatched from the gutter and prison gate, telling of the Power that redeemed them. Their witness wins converts. The man whose Christianity has run too much to head would do well to spend a few nights in a rescue mission. Between times let him ponder the story of the blind man whose refrain was, "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

This note of certitude and vitality is forever one of the greatest needs of the church, with he constant temptation to fomality. A congregation of men and women who have been saved fom spiritual blindness, and saved to a new and beautiful life, and who know they have been saved and are ready to say so, is bound to be a transforming force in any neighborhood. They, like Him who saved them, are lights of the world.

DEPOSIT OF WHITE COAL IN KENTUCKY

Strange Deposit Found in the Mountains of McLean County.

McLean county, Ky., is the scene of the latest discovery of natural freaks in the finding of a vein of white coal.

It was discovered on the farm of a man who lives near Wrightsburg and who proposes to form a company and open a slope mine. A minister of Madisonville has returned from conducting revival services in the mountains with several specimens of the mineral.

It is of a white color and very light, leaving neither soot nor cinders after burning, and makes red ashes resembling those of a wood fire.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A soft answer catcheth a soft person.

Some men would rather be followers than leaders.

A willowy maid is a skinny girl with an obese bank account.

Many a woman advances step by step until she becomes a stepmother.

Listening to the average man's troubles is almost as bad as listening to his jokes.

A young man seldom discovers that he is in love until the girl in the case puts him next.

No man's life is one grand, sweet song if he is married to a woman who only thinks she can sing.

Sometimes a woman is unpopular with her neighbors because she never does anything that they can gossip about.

It pleases a man to be told that he is in his prime but say the same thing to a woman and her feathers begin to ruffle.—Chicago News.

BY A BACHELOR.

A man can reform from almost any vice but being a politician.

The experience you buy is never marketable at one cent on the dollar.

If you are careful not to call it flirting, a girl will like you for doing it with her.

When a woman has a sense of humor, it's just another of her arts of deception.

When a man can support his family well generally they are ashamed of him for having no artistic ideals.—New York Press.

PRESIDENT AND CRITICS.

This nation has come to know President Roosevelt too well to be surprised by the vigor with which he has rebuked Rear Admiral Brownson's recent action. That distinguished naval officer resigned his position at the head of the bureau of navigation rather than carry out the order of his commander in chief placing a medical officer in charge of a hospital ship. The resignation of Brownson is characterized by the president as "unseemly and improper." Taken in connection with the various controversies among officers of the department with reference to naval construction, says the president, this resignation undoubtedly is prejudicial to the navy's interests.

Let the president take comfort. Other navies have been harshly criticised. The London Times of December 22, comenting editorially on the American navy, says:

"Our own experiences in these matters may entitle us to counsel our American cousins not to take the criticisms of Mr. Reuterdahl and The Navy too seriously or too lightly, to remember that he who never makes mistakes never makes anything and to reflect that the history of modern naval construction in all countries is very largely a history of mistakes and of their patient and progressive correction. * * * There is perhaps no defect pointed out by American critics in the ships of the United States navy which may not be paralleled in ships which are still, or until quite lately were reckoned as efficient fighting ships of our own navy. Nor can any one pretend that even our latest designs are either final or perfect."

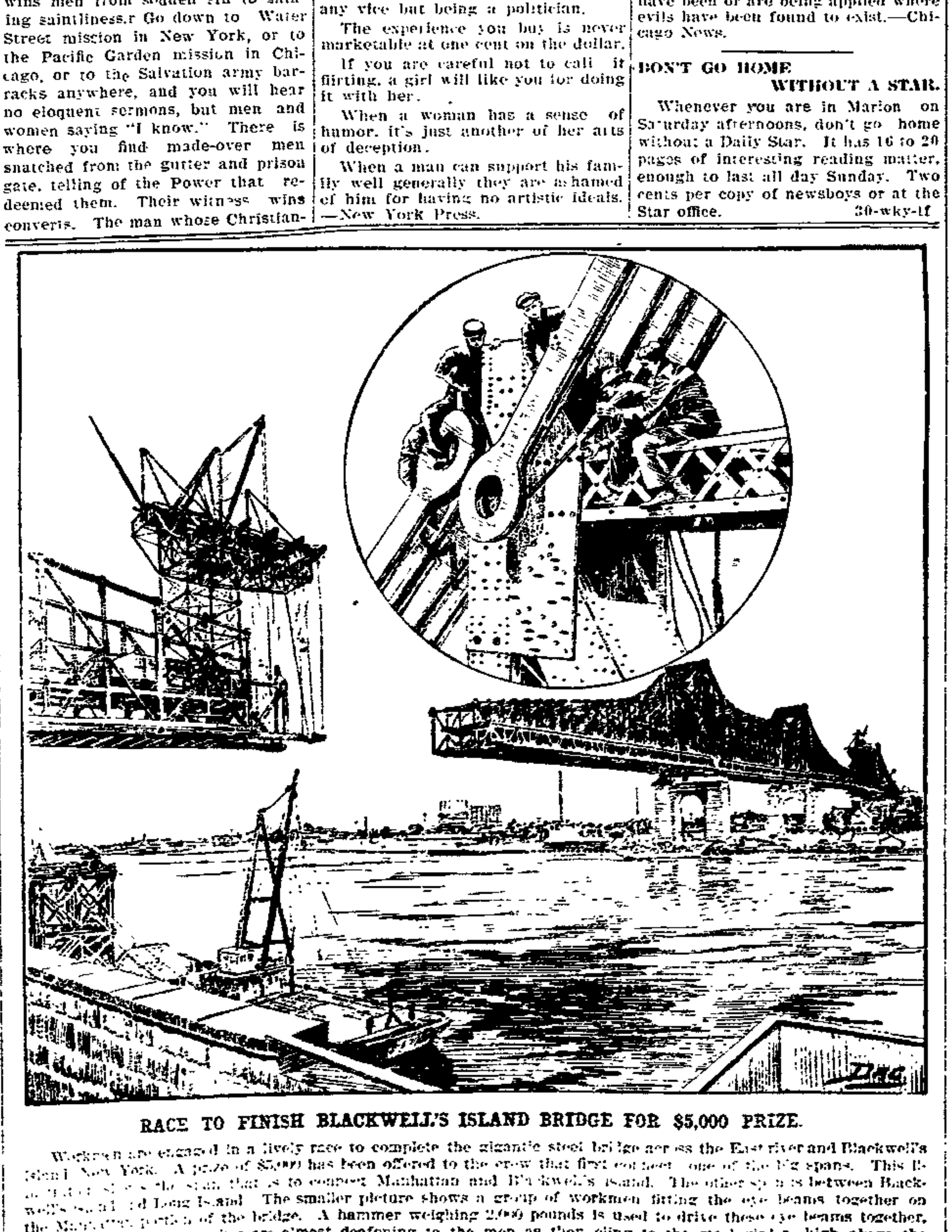
President Roosevelt and Americans generally have reason to congratulate themselves so far as faults of construction are concerned the critics deal almost exclusively with matters which already have been corrected in the designs of American warships now under construction. For example, the low freeboard is dealt with by the president in a letter to Chairman Foss of the house naval committee under date of January 11, 1907. In that letter he says:

"Large vessels also possess the great advantage of carrying their guns at a considerably greater height above the water, thus enabling them to fight effectively when some of the guns of vessels of lower freeboard could not even have their ports open. For example, the Michigan and South Carolina are deficient in this respect, having their forward turret guns at a height of only twenty-four feet above the water, while those of the British Dreadnought are at a height of about thirty-five feet."

The newest type of American warships now building is, largely as a result of the president's urgent recommendation, capable of firing tremendous broadsides and the axes of the guns are, in the words of the secretary of the navy, "elevated higher above the water line than any known battleship." In the same way the matter of practice in war maneuvers, that of slow succession to command of ships and other subjects of criticism, have had the close attention of the president and cures have been or are being applied where evils have been found to exist.—Chicago News.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT A STAR.

Whenever you are in Marion on Saturday afternoons, don't go home without a Daily Star. It has 16 to 20 pages of interesting reading matter, enough to last all day Sunday. Two cents per copy of newsboys or at the Star office. 30-wky-tf



RACE TO FINISH BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE FOR $5,000 PRIZE.

Workmen are engaged in a lively race to complete the gigantic steel bridge across the East river and Blackwell's Island, New York. A prize of $5,000 has been offered to the crew that first connects one of the big spans. This is the span that is to connect Manhattan and Blackwell's Island. The other span is between Blackwell's Island and Long Island. The smaller picture shows a group of workmen fitting the eye beams together on the Manhattan portion of the bridge. A hammer weighing 2,000 pounds is used to drive these eye beams together, and the sounds of its strokes are almost deafening to the men as they cling to the steel girders high above the river. So intense has the rivalry between the crews become that many perilous feats have been performed by the workmen in their race for the prize.

Jest of Chicago Co-eds on Morgan.

Out at the University of Chicago the women's dormitories have developed fountainheads of humor, from which wit springs as spontaneously as oil from John D. Rockefeller's wells in Indiana, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York American Most of the numerous "gags" at the founder's expense are suspected to have emanated from this source. Recently the co-eds have evolved a new jest, or, rather, a new version of an old one, which starts off like this:

"Why is J. Pierpont Morgan like Pharaoh's daughter?

"Can't you guess it? Why, how perfectly stupid of you!

"J. Pierpont Morgan is like Pharaoh's daughter because they both found a little prophet in the rushes on the banks."

FOR SALE—132 acre farm, 20 acres of timber, three wells, good 8 room house, cellar, good buildings, well tiled, good location, on pike, 1½ miles south of Cochranton. Will sell 60, 44 or 70 acres, or as a whole. A. B. Miller, Ada, Ohio. Box 663. 79-s-5-wk-5

P. A. DOUGLASS—An auctioneer of 12 years' experience, cries sales—and will make you money. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay; references unlimited. Address him at Ashley O., or phone at his expense Citizen 47. 73-s-4-wk-4

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Marion, Ohio Jennie Wagner, plaintiff, vs. Harvey A. Wagner, defendant.

Harvey A. Wagner, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 5th day of March, 1908, Jennie Wagner filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, O., her certain petition, being case No. 11977, praying for divorce and alimony against the said Harvey A. Wagner and that the same will be for hearing on and after the 11th day of April, 1908 JENNIE WAGNER.

By C. H. Conley, her attorney. 42-k-1-6

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of Asenath Grubb, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Asenath Grubb, late of Marion county, deceased:

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1908. ISRAEL GRUBB.

86-m-wk-3 Agents, Ohio.

NOTICE.

The state of Ohio Marion Co., ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

The state of Ohio on relation of and by John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, Ohio, for and on behalf of Marion County, Ohio, and the taxpayers thereof, Plaintiff, vs. Hiram H. Noyes, and The Fidelity & Deposit Company, a Corporation of the state of Maryland, Defendants.

Hiram H. Noyes, of Valparaiso, in the state of Indiana, will take notice that, the above named plaintiff, John H. Clark, prosecuting attorney of Marion county, Ohio, of the county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, did on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1908, file his petition in the court of common pleas within and for the county of Marion, in said state of Ohio, against the said Hiram H. Noyes and The Fidelity & Deposit Company, a corporation, defendants, praying for judgment against said defendants for the sum of $28.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1904; the sum of $32.00 with interest thereon from the 3rd day of August, 1904; the sum of $24.00 with interest from the 1st day of August, 1904; the sum of $40.00 with interest from the 13th day of September, 1904; the sum of $36.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $44.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1905; the sum of $52.00 with interest thereon from the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1905; the sum of $6 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $8.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $11.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $16.00 with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1904; the sum of $28 with interest thereon from the 14th day of Nov., 1904; the sum of $14 with interest there on from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $23.25 with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1904; the sum of $32.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $12.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $10 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904; the sum of $34 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $42 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $52 with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1904; the sum of $51.00 with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1903; the sum of $5.60 with interest thereon from the 4th day of January, 1904; the sum of $8 with interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 27th day of April, 1905, the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1905, the sum of $24 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $8.00 with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the the 15th day of May, 1905, the sum of $14.00 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904, the sum of $32 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $14.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $104.00 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $28.00 with interest from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $23.00 with interest from the 14th day of November, 1904, all of said amounts having been unlawfully withdrawn from the county treasury of Marion county, Ohio, by the said defendant, Hiram H. Noyes, while he was county surveyor of Marion county, Ohio, by the deputy surveyor or assistant deputy surveyor under said Noyes, and turned over to the said Hiram H. Noyes, said amounts still being withheld from the said county of Marion by said defendant, Hiram H. Noyes

The said Hiram H. Noyes is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 11th day of April, 1908.

Dated February 21st, 1908.

John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion Co., O., attorney for plaintiff. 40-wk-f-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Thomas J. McMurray, vs. Lucius T. Goodnow, et al.

In Court of Common Pleas, Marion, County, Ohio Case No. 11856. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio to-wit:

Known as being lots number fifty-four (54) and fifty-three (53) on the original plat of the town (now city) of Marion, Ohio, except sixteen and one-half (16 1-2) feet off of the north side of said lot number fifty-three (53), being the property of the N. Y. P. and O. R. R. Co. (Said property being located on the east side of north Main street, between the rights of way of the C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. company, and of the N. Y., P. & O. R. Company).

Appraised at Sixteen thousand ($16000.00) Dollars.

Terms of sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1908

E. E. DROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.

By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.

Mouser & Quigley, Plaintiff's Attorney. 40-wk-f-5

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday.

April 4.
May 2.
June 6.

Patterson Examinations.

April 18.
May 9.

Examinations commence at 8.30 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 70 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 70 secures a certificate of two years, 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

S. W. Allmendinger.
W. P. Moloney.
R. B. Bell, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Alonzo J. Manley, vs. Robert McBride, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio Case No. 11855.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, O., on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the Counties of Marion and Hardin, and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract 1. Situated in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, and in the Village of LaRue, and being lot Number Eight (8) of the original plat of said town, now Village of LaRue, Ohio, as designated in the records of said County.

Tract 2. Situated in the County of Marion, and State of Ohio, and in the Village of LaRue and being a part of lot Number Five (5) as shown on the original plat of said town, now Village of LaRue, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point 114 feet and 2 inches north of the southeast corner of said lot Number Five (5); thence west one hundred and eight (108) feet; thence north four (4) feet to the south line of the C. C. C. & I. (Now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Company right of way); thence eastward along said right of way to a point twenty (20) feet from the south line of the above described piece of land; thence east to High street to a point twenty (20) feet north of the place of beginning; thence south twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning.

Tract 3. Also situated in the County of Hardin, and State of Ohio, and in Dudley township, and known as part of Virginia Military Survey, Number 1890, beginning at a point in the center of the Williams road where the north line of said survey crosses said road; thence north 84 degrees east 68.48 poles to a hickory and swamp beech; thence south ten degrees east 39.28 poles to the center of said Williams road; thence north 79 degrees west 78.26 poles to the place of beginning, containing eight and 49-100 (8.49) acres of land, being the same more or less.

Tract 4. Situated in the Township of Dudley, County of Hardin and State of Ohio, and being a part of Virginia Military Survey, No. 12315; Beginning at the southeast corner of a tract of 100 acres of the same survey conveyed by Richard G. Lewis, administrator, et al to Ira Williams, thence with the east line of said 100 acre tract 8 degrees west 90 poles to a stake in the east line of said 100 acres sold to said Ira Williams, thence north 82 degrees east 71.11 poles to a stake from which an oak 18 inches in diameter, bears north 5 degrees west 17 links, thence south 8 degrees east 90 poles to a stake and hickory stump in the north line of land formerly owned by A. Sprecklin; thence south 82 degrees west 71.11 poles to the place of beginning, containing forty (40) acres of land. Also situated in the same township, and known as a strip of land 17 feet wide, and north of the pike, off of the east side of the following described premises being a part of Survey No. 12315 on the waters of Wild Cat Creek: Beginning at a white oak ash and elm, southeast corner of lot sold to David F. West, thence 89 1-2 degrees west 156 poles to an elm ash and maple, north east corner of said lot; thence north 81 3-4 degrees east 73.2 poles to a stake, thence south 10 1-2 degrees east 15 1-2 poles to a stake in the south line of the Survey thence south 59 1-2 degrees west 73.8 poles to the place of beginning containing 76.6 acres more or less, it being the same premises sold by James Williams and Belle Williams to F. B. Manley, by deed dated April, 12, 1897.

Tract 5. Situated in the Township of Dudley, County of Hardin and State of Ohio, and being a part of Military Survey No. 1237 on the waters of the Scioto, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a beech and ash, southwest corner of lot sold to C. A. Reed, thence north 80 1-2 degrees west 147 poles to a sugar tree, beech and iron wood, northeast corner of said lot, thence south 75 1-2 degrees west 31 poles to a stake, south east corner of a lot sold to Ira Williams, thence south 16 1-2 degrees east 172 poles to a stake, southeast corner of said lot, thence north 75 1-2 degrees east 74 poles to the beginning, containing 79 acres of land, more or less.

Tracts Number Three, Four and Five, consisting of farm lands, it is ordered that the Sheriff offer said tracts in separate parcels and as a whole and sell the same to the highest bidder or bidders in the aggregate.

Tract 1. Residence property, appraised at [illegible].

Tract 2. Business property, appraised at [illegible].

Tract 3. Real estate, appraised at [illegible].

Tract 4. Real estate, appraised at $1970.00.

[illegible]

Tract 5. Real estate, appraised at $1300.00.

Terms of Sale: One-third of purchase price to be paid in cash, one-third in one year from date of sale and one-third in two years from day of sale, deferred payments to be secured by first mortgage in the premises sold and to bear interest from the day of sale, payable annually.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. DROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.

By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.

Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's attorney. 39-wk-f-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lillian Mae Masters, vs. Edward C. Drosher, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11901.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract 1. Situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being a strip 42 feet wide off of the north side of Lot number 1323, in Love's Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Tract 2. Situated in the City of Marion, and State of Ohio and known as being a strip 21 feet in width off of the south side of Lot number 1323, and a strip 20 feet in width off the north side of Lot number 1322, in Love's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Tract 3. Situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being a strip 42 feet in width off of the south side of Lot number 1322 in Love's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

These premises to be sold in three tracts and said tracts to be appraised separately and offered separately.

Tract 1. Appraised at Eleven Hundred ($1100.00) dollars.

Tract 2. Appraised at Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five ($1125.00) dollars.

Tract 3. Appraised at Eleven Hundred and Seventy-five ($1175.00) dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. DROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.

By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.

Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attorney. 41-wk-f-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A. J. Thomasson and Belle Thomasson vs. John H. Hinton and Sophronia Hinton. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11906.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the Village of LaRue, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

And being the following described portion of Lot number Eight (8) in Topliff's Second Addition to the Village of LaRue, Marion County, Ohio, and commencing at the northwest corner of Lot owned by Mary B. Miller; thence north to west street; thence east fifty (50) feet; thence south to land owned by Mary B. Miller; thence west fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning; all of the above enclosed plat of land, save and except sixteen (16) feet off of the south end of the same, which is hereby reserved for an alley.

Appraised at Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.00) Dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. DROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.

By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.

Mouser & Quigley, Plaintiff's Attorney. 41-wk-f-5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel D. Epley, vs. John Burtsfield, Emma Burtsfield, Princes Burtsfield and Eva Epley. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11924.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

And known as being part of the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township five (5), South Range Sixteen (16) East, and beginning twenty (20) rods and thirteen (13) feet east from the northwest corner of said Lot at a stake on the south line of a certain public highway; thence south on the east line of an acre of land deeded to Princess C. Burtsfield, sixteen (16) rods to a stake; thence east five (5) rods to a stake; thence north parallel within the west line of said Lot sixteen (16) rods to the south line of said Public highway; thence west on the south line of said public highway five (5) rods to the place of beginning to contain one-half (1-2) acre neat measure.

Appraised at Thirty-five ($35.00) Dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. DROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.

By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.

Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attorney. 41-wk-f-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Annore Cramner, vs. Harry Cramner, et al.

In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11868. By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1908 at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in the following, Situate in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows, commencing at the northwest corner of Section Eight (8), Township, Five (5), and Range Fourteen (14) south, and running south one hundred and thirty (130) rods, to the corner of William Woods land; thence east eighty (80) rods; thence north one hundred and thirty (130) rods, to the corner of said land, thence west eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning and containing sixty-five (65) acres.

Also situate in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Being the west half of the north-east quarter of the southwest quarter of Section Eight (8) Township Five (5), South Range Fourteen (14) east and containing twenty (20) acres. The last two described tracts of land being subject to the dower of Lucinda Cramner Brown, as set off and assigned to her at a former term of this court, to-wit: Being a part of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section Eight (8), Big Island Township, Marion County, Ohio bounded and described as follows, Beginning at a stake in the center of the public road, running north and south on the line between the east and west half of said Section 8, said stake being south 4.21 chains of a stone in the center of said road, at the northeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of said section Eight (8), said stone being at the southeast corner of lands of Samuel C. Goods; thence south along the center of said road 25.22 chains to a stake; thence west 10.31 chains to a stake, thence north 25.22 chains to a stake, thence east 10.31 chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five (25) acres. Each tract to be offered separately and as a whole.

Tract 1. Appraised at $1950.00 dollars.

Tract 2. Appraised at $600.00 dollars.

Terms of sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. DROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.

By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.

DeGolley & DeGolley, plaintiff's attorney. 40-wk-f-5.

SLASH WARDEN AND ASSISTANT

Life Men Make Unsuccessful Dash for Liberty.

TWO SHOT DOWN IN BLOODY AFFRAY

The Third Convict Is Soon Recaptured.

Convicts Cut the Throats of the Officers, the Assistant Being Killed and the Warden Dangerously Wounded—The Latter Shoots His Assailants as He Drops—Third Convict May Be Innocent.

Deer Lodge, Mont., March 9.—Three life convicts, George Rock, W. H. Hayes and another whose name is not given, made a dash for liberty at the state penitentiary. The men killed Assistant Warden John Robinson and seriously wounded Warden Frank Conley. Robinson's throat was cut from ear to ear and the jugular vein was severed. Conley's throat was gashed and he was stabbed several times in the shoulder and groin, before he was able to draw his revolver and shoot two of the assailants down. Convicts Hayes and Rock were both shot down by Conley after the latter had been wounded. It is believed that the warden will recover. The attack on prison officials and the attempted escape, according to the prison officials, had long been planned by Rock and Hayes, who were cell mates. Both were armed with penknives, the blades of which were sharpened like razors.

Rock was shot twice through the lungs and Hayes three times through the abdomen. Both are badly wounded, but it is believed they will recover.

The three convicts were brought to the office of the penitentiary in the courtyard by Deputy Warden Robinson, to be tried for some trivial infraction of the prison rules, and Conley was waiting to sit in judgment. Hayes had for several months been a "trusty" and had been given the position of turnkey. He had been placed in the same cell with Rock because the authorities believed he would watch the latter, who had been regarded as a most desperate convict. The moment the men entered the office Rock turned swiftly upon Robinson, who was closing the door behind the men, and quickly drawing out a knife he began slashing at the deputy warden's throat. Before Robinson was able to move his throat was cut wide open and he sank to floor dying. At the same moment that Rock attacked Robinson, Hayes drew a knife and started for Conley. The latter retreated to the rear of the office, but before he could draw his gun Hayes had slashed his throat, cutting him from the left ear to a point under the chin. The convict, seeing his intended victim getting away, grappled with him and stabbed him several times in the shoulder and the groin. Although bleeding terribly, Conley managed to draw his gun from his pocket and fired four times with the weapon pressed against Hayes' abdomen. As Hayes sank to the floor Rock rushed at Conley, who emptied the remaining cartridges in his gun into Rock, and the latter also went down. The third convict who had been called into the office took to his heels at the first of the battle, but was quickly captured and placed in his cell. The authorities refused to give out his name until they have investigated whether he was concerned in the plot.

A man usually aims at a human target when he shoots off his mouth

The next day a man wonders why he let it worry him!

BACK ACHE AND SICK KIDNEYS

are quickly relieved and permanently cured by the New Herb Cure.

FATHER WILLIAM'S INDIAN TEA Nature's Remedy, gathered in the Rocky Mountains. Pure and simple but sure and certain. Acts like magic on the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, cures BACK ACHE, CONGESTION of the KIDNEYS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, JAUNDICE and BRIGHT'S DISEASE. Give it a trial and be convinced. Put up in Tea and Tablet form, 20 and 35 cents a package. Tschanen Bros.

Doesn't it seem reasonable when you compare the facilities and equipment of laundries, that results from **The Anthony Laundry** are so much superior?

A GUBERNATORIAL BOOM STARTED

Cook County Democratic Club for John Mitchell.

Chicago, March 9.—John Mitchell, retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, is being boomed for governor by the Cook County Democratic Marching club. His name was mentioned at a meeting of the club and was received with much enthusiasm. He was referred to as a man of the people who would be a good vote getter. Mitchell, who is now in Indianapolis, lives in Spring Valley, Illinois.

"Mitchell is a man of the people and the surest vote getter the Democrats can name," said Charles A. McDonald. "He will make the race and behind him will be a more solidly united party than Illinois has known in a dozen years."

He's a poor detective who is afraid of his own shadow.

When you want a thing an hour is a long time to wait.

EIGHTY VICTIMS OF THE ART OF PAINTER

Supplies Novel Facial Disguises for Carnival.

After Carnival It Is Discovered That Flies, Bugs, Snakes and Birds Supposedly Painted on Faces Are Tattooed.

Madrid, March 10.—Two scores of residents of the Canary islands have been permanently marked with images of birds, flies, rabbits and other animals, which they had painted on their faces during the celebration of a recent carnival, and the narrow escape of a chemist named Alonzo, who designed the novel decorations, is told in despatches received today from Las Palmas. It seems that a man applied to Alonzo for a novel facial disguise. The chemist painted a dozen flies on his face in green. The masker made such a hit that scores sought similar disguises. After the carnival it was discovered the "paint" would not wash off. An investigation showed the pictures had been tattooed on, and that they must wear them the rest of their lives.

When this became known, an effort was made to lynch Alonzo and he had a difficult time escaping from the islands. Suits have now been instituted against his estate by eighty victims, all claiming enormous damages.

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BURIED

Impressive Services Are Held at Collinwood.

STREET CARS ARE USED AS HEARSES

Thousands Are Present To Witness Sad Rites.

No One Is Held Responsible for the Fire—Such Is Said To Be the Decision of the School Board—Town Council Orders All Schools Closed Until Measures of Safety Have Been Adopted.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—The school board of Collinwood meeting daily since the fire held another meeting today. "We hold no one responsible for the fire and its attendant loss of life" is said to be the board's decision. Meanwhile the town council has ordered all schools closed until measures of safety have been adopted. In Cleveland 31 rooms in public school buildings summarily were closed and will remain closed until repairs have been made. Fifteen hundred children are affected by the order.

In a snowstorm Collinwood Sunday went on with the duty of burying the victims of the Lakeview school fire of Wednesday last. As there were not enough hearses to go around, street cars were pressed into service to carry the dead to the cemeteries. Today memorial services in honor of the unidentified dead were held in the six Protestant and two Catholic churches of Collinwood. A cortege of 24 funeral cars then started for the burying ground. A band led the procession [illegible] and led the way, playing Chopin's funeral march. [illegible] Eva Booth of the Salvation Army [illegible] the services at the [illegible] order. The total number of dead is now thought to be 174.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT

People Want Well Cleaned, Not the Pump Painted.

HAMILTON MAKES A GREAT ADDRESS

Epigrammatic Expressions of the Speaker.

Hamilton Says There Are Worse Things Than Being Rich—One of Them Is Being a Liar and a Hypocrite, and Pretending You Would Not Like To Be Rich Yourself. One of Best Speeches of Session.

Washington, March 10.—One of the most brilliant speeches of the session was made in the house of representatives this afternoon by Representative Edward L. Hamilton, Republican, of Michigan. He spoke on the reasons, principles and limitations involved in governmental regulation of persons in their employment.

Following are a few of the epigrammatic expressions with which it scintillated:

"Theodore Roosevelt has the backing and support of every man who believes that the best way to get pure water is not to paint the pump, but to clean the well."

"There is not quite so much of a rush among sycophants and time-servers to take a walk with Roosevelt on a rainy day now that he has declared that he will not be a candidate for reelection."

Struggle Begins Early.

"This struggle for what man calls success begins early and ends late—ends only in the cemetery, and even there the monument of success towers in marble pride above the humbler graves."

"There are worse things than being rich, and one of these things is being a liar and a hypocrite, and pretending you would not like to be rich yourself."

"The meek may eventually inherit the earth, but the laws of descent are not framed that way now."

"We talk about peace and we establish an international foundry for the beating of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, but the world's greatest gunmaker has just died the richest man in Europe, and the Nobel prize goes to the man whose peace policy is to be prepared for war, and a nation is respectable only when it has armies and navies, just as it always was."

Kept Up the Standard.

"Roosevelt has helped to keep the standard of Republicanism what it is to the serious dissatisfaction of some of our citizens, the measure of whose patriotism has had to be taken by the Bertillon system."

"This democracy of opportunity is the birthright of every American citizen, which no dishonest methods ought to be permitted to curtail."

"The railroads have presented a splendid opportunity for a certain kind of statesmen to have themselves photographed as in mortal combat with octopuses."

"When I see the success of some men in politics, I know that the saying that you can get something for something, when applied to politics, is a lie."

"Liberty is universal, education is common, and everybody is the equal of everybody before the law, except that as a rule the poor man has the advantage over the rich man before the jury."

GIRL PARALYZED BY TOO MUCH DANCING

Attends Dance Saturday Night and Is Stricken Sunday.

New York, March 9.—As a result of too much dancing, Mary Osler, twenty-six, a belle of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, is in eastern division hospital, paralyzed. She attended a dance Saturday night and was suddenly stricken yesterday [illegible] while on the dancing floor [illegible] she could not rise from the floor and an ambulance was summoned.

An examination at the hospital showed her limbs are [illegible] paralyzed from the hips down.

HE KILLS HIS DOG AND THEN HIMSELF

Desperate Act of a House-Wagon Recluse Near Newark.

Newark, O., March [illegible]

BOSTON REGAINS POSITION LOST

Ranks Now as Second Commercial City of Land.

Boston, Mass., March 9.—Boston has regained her position as the second commercial city in the country. Although the year 1906 eclipsed all other so far as the foreign commerce of Boston was concerned, the record then established was beaten during the last year by a margin of nine per cent, according to the annual report of the Boston chamber of commerce for 1907, issued today. This percentage of gain was greater than that of any other of the principal cities, except Philadelphia, which shows the remarkable increase of seventeen per cent. Boston foreign commerce gain measures in dollars $18,221,090, of which $13,980,158 was in imports and $5,240,892 in exports.

FOUR BATTLESHIPS TO BE AUTHORIZED

Despite the Action of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Congressman Hobson Says That Sixty Democrats Will Stand by President Roosevelt in the Naval Policy of the Latter.

Washington, March 10.—Representative Hobson, of Alabama, who, although on the Democratic side of the house, has been supporting the president's greater navy propaganda, said today that the house would vote for four battleships this session, in spite of the fact that the naval affairs committee reported in favor of only two.

"Sixty Democrats will vote for four battleships," said Hobson, "and practically all the Republicans who are not opposed to the president's policies. Even the members of the committee who voted to cut down the appropriation would have voted for four ships, but for the fact that they had been instructed by certain house leaders that retrenchment was necessary."

MANY VICTIMS OF EARLY BLAZE

Continued From Page One.

shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, but there were no fatalities.

There are more than 100 aged and crippled inmates of the institution, and a panic followed the first cry of fire. The excitement spread to the adjoining cottages, men and women rushed out of the building and falling over each other to get out of danger. The damage to the building was slight.

$300,000 Blaze in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 10.—Nine persons were injured, among them being Fire Chief Cromlish, and street car traffic tied up for nearly five hours as the result of a disastrous fire here, early today, which destroyed the largest business block in Wilkinsburg, a fashionable Pittsburg suburb. The fire started in the Wallace building at Penn and Wood street and rapidly communicated to the Caldwell building immediately adjoining. The loss is conservatively estimated at $300,000.

The injured are Fire Chief Cromlish bruised and seriously burned by falling into the Wallace building basement; Street Commissioner W. G. Ewing, Chief of Police Daniel Doncaster, David Anderson, fireman; Street Cleaning Superintendent William F. Kord, Peter Shrott, fireman; W. Robert Watson, J. B. Fisher and Robert Wilson, also firemen.

The fire started in a bakery in the Wallace building and spread with almost incredible swiftness to other portions of the structure. The Wilkinsburg fire department was helpless and a general alarm was turned in. For five hours the firemen battled with the flames before they were gotten under control. The high pressure of the water seriously hampered the firemen. Every now and then one of the lines of hose would give a convulsive wrench and tear itself loose from the men directing the stream. Men were dashed to the ground like ten pins and the writhing hose would drag the plucky but helpless firemen back and forth.

FARMER KILLS HIS WIFE AND CHILD

Then Goes to His Barn and Hangs Himself.

Piqua, O., March 9.—[illegible] Davis [illegible] wife [illegible] old child, then [illegible] and hung himself [illegible]

Now [illegible] one kind of a [illegible] pounding the [illegible] head.

WOMAN RAISES A CERTIFICATE

Russian Cassie Chadwick Does Little Turn.

THREE CIPHERS ADDED TO 100

The Result Is 99,900 Roubles of Profit.

Arrested in New York, Where She Is Stopping at the Shoreham—Lives Like a Princess—There Is an Intimation That Charges of Forgery, Larceny and Embezzlement Are Minor to Other Charges.

New York, March 9.—Added interest is being shown today by the federal authorities here in the case of Madame Olga Stein, hailed as a "Russian Cassie Chadwick," arrested here last night on an extradition warrant, charging her with forgery, larceny and embezzlement in Russia, because of hints from the Russian consulate that behind the other charges is an a question of a political nature. Madame Stein, it is alleged, jumped bail of 25,000 roubles in Russia last December and it is claimed the fear of having to face a more serious charge drove her to this step to get out of Russia.

No mention of any hidden charge is made in the extradition warrant. The woman is plainly accused of raising a certificate of deposit in the State Bank of St. Petersburg from 100 roubles to 10,000 roubles and getting away with the $50,000 addition to her pin money. Another little affair involving the appropriation of goods worth 10,000 roubles is also mentioned.

On March 16, when Madame Stein is to be arraigned again, it is expected details of her career will be revealed as papers are now on their way from Russia. So far the woman has refused to say a word to dissolve the mystery surrounding her.

Lives Like Princess.

While Madame Stein made only a few acquaintances in New York, these few are very anxious to discover more about her. While so far as can be learned, $165 is all the real money that came into her hands while here, she played the part of a princess with millions at her disposal for the few weeks she stayed at the Shoreham hotel. She arrived in an automobile, commanded the finest apartments, found fault with everything, had great difficulty in selecting proper servants and refused to leave the hotel a moment without a vehicle to convey her. She talked continually of her rich relatives abroad and aired her plans for social conquests at Newport and Narragansett Pier when her husband should arrive. She gave the name of Madame Shultz at the Shoreham and it has since been learned she used the name of Madame Richmore and Sezlovitch at other hotels. Just how much more will be revealed about her no one here can guess, but that interesting details will soon come to light is hinted in the few quarters where she was known.

CONGRESS REWARDS HERO OF THE NAVY

W. S. Schacklette Gets a Pension for Life.

Washington, March 9.—One of the heroes of the United States warship Bennington explosion in 1905 off San Diego, had his bravery recognized in congress Saturday, by the passage of a bill giving him a pension for life, at three-fourths the pay of a pharmacist, a rank above that in which he was serving at the time of the explosion. The hero is William S. Shacklette, of Delaplane, Virginia.

Representative Carlin, Democrat, Virginia, explained to the house that Shacklette was knocked senseless when the accident occurred. He lay in scalding water until he was almost fatally burned. Regaining consciousness he refused medical attention, but helped others injured to get to safety.

SOCIALISTS NAME A STATE TICKET

Robert Bandelow and Julius Zorn To Head It.

Dayton, O., March 9.—The Socialists [illegible] following state ticket: [illegible] Robert Bandelow [illegible] Zorn, Hamilton [illegible] J. P. McGinn [illegible] of schools, Margaret Prevey [illegible] Henry Valentine Kreck [illegible] J. C. Madden [illegible] J. Altman [illegible] D. P. Ferrell, Montgomery.

CAMPAIGN MANAGERS SUFFER HARD BLOW

A Decision of the Supreme Court of United States.

Washington, March 10.—Campaign managers suffered a sad blow from the supreme court of the United States Monday. That court decided that any one who sends a letter to an employe in a federal building soliciting campaign contributions, violates the law as much as if the writer had made the solicitation in person in the building.

This decision was announced in the case of Edward S. Thayer, of Texas, who was indicted for soliciting the postoffice at Dallas, by sending letters to employes of the United States, in behalf of the G. O. P. of Texas.

Patent Granted.

J. G. Fairbanks has been granted a patent on an engine reversing valve through the patent agency of H. E. Dunlap of Wheeling, West Virginia.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS INTERFERED IN EAST

Will Save China from Humiliation by Japan.

Advises Occidental Ally To Submit Differences to Arbitration—Urges Such Would Be the Wise Course Under Circumstances.

London, March 10.—England has interfered to save China from humiliation at the hands of the Japanese.

The utmost care has been taken by the British government to avoid assuming an attitude which might give offense at Tokyo. Nevertheless, it has been made plain to the Mikado that her occident ally disapproves of the extreme course the Japanese foreign office has been following. When the Japanese ultimatum was sent to Peking, the British government asked Ambassador Komura what the Mikado would do should the Chinese prove obdurate. Komura didn't know and transmitted the inquiry to Tokyo. It is said the reply was evasive.

England took no offense, but it is understood that her diplomatic representative at Tokyo is urging the wisdom of arbitration. The Japanese administration is reported in considerable doubt how to act, unwilling to give open offense to England, and fearful of an outburst of popular anger if it yields to China. A decision will probably not be reached until Ambassador Komura at London is heard from more fully.

IMPRISONMENT FOR TEN YEARS

Chance of a Pardon in the Near Future.

CZAR COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCE

Imposed Against Stoessel by Court-Martial.

It Is Probable That the General Would Have Been Pardoned at Once by the Czar Had It Not Been for the Strong Influence of the War Office, the Workings of Which Stoessel Exposed.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—The Czar has commuted the sentence of death imposed against General Stoessel for surrendering Port Arthur to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress, and [illegible] a full pardon will shortly follow.

The impression is that Nicholas would have [illegible] the Port Arthur defender [illegible] for the opposition of this war office [illegible] Stoessel for [illegible] Japan.

The military court which tried the general decided [illegible] General Nogi [illegible] had been [illegible] The Japanese themselves expressed [illegible]

Stoessel has [illegible] hardships of the siege.

Grain In Farmers' Hands.

Washington, March 10.—The [illegible] March 1 was [illegible]

Manhattan—The Quality Store.

Spring 1908

The hat you want—the hat that perfectly meets your individual requirements and actually *fits* your head is one of the new

Self-Conforming Kingflex Derbies

(Made by the Guyer Hat Co.,

They have the snappy style that means *vogue*, and the flexibility just where the band touches the head that means *comfortable fit*.

Kingflex Derbies are so durable in quality that they look stylish and new even after long wear.

Spring styles ready. $4.00.

Manhattan.

NEW ARRIVALS

LADIES' TAN SHOES

Lace and Button, the new Golden Brown Shades

$4.00

LADIES' TAN OXFORDS

Light and Heavy Soles

$2.00 to $3.50

Petty & Starr.

South Main Street.

Special low prices on LACE CURTAINS.

Our spring stock of CURTAINS is now on display, and you are invited to call and inspect them. Much better values than ever before. There is no excuse to be without lace or ruffled curtains this year, when you can own them at so small a cost. Buy now at special prices. You will soon need them. The prices are, per pair.. ....25c to $1.00

Curtain net, per yard, 50c grade, for 39c

Curtain swiss, big values, per yard ....10c up

It's a good time now to make your selections. Come tonight or Wednesday.

The Ark

Cor. Main and Church Sts.

A HOST OF Pretty Rings.

There is a ring here that will just suit your fancy, or is suitable as a gift to just the person you have in mind.

This surely must be the case, for we show several hundreds of all styles—many new ones just placed on display Saturday.

$1.50 TO $100.

G. W. BOWERS

OPTICIAN JEWELER

[illegible] comes to him who [illegible] the almshouse and potter's field.

MRS. AMANDA WEEKS GRANTED A DIVORCE

She Charges Gross Neglect and Wilful Absence.

NO CHILDREN ARE BORN OF THE UNION

Mrs. Abigail Schertzer Gets a Decree of Divorce—Charges Husband with Striking Her and Refusing To Get a Doctor for Her When She Is Ill—Court Notes.

After having been married twenty years Amanda Weeks was awarded a divorce and $500 alimony by Judge Young, of the common pleas court, Friday, March 6. The defendant, Robert B. Weeks, did not contest her suit.

The plaintiff was married to the defendant January 1, 1888, and filed suit for divorce ,November 8, 1907. She charged three years wilful absence and nineteen years' gross neglect of duty. They have no children.

Abigail Schertzer was granted a divorce from Peter Schertzer and restored to her former name of Thompson by Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, Friday, March 6. She charged gross neglec of duty and cruelty, claiming that her husband struck her with his clenched fist and refused to send for a physician when she was very ill. They were married March 28, 1907, and the wife brought suit for divorce, December 28, 1907.

In the suit of John D. DeGolley against William P. Murphy to recover attorney fees, Judge Young overruled the demurrer to the first cause of action and sustained the motion of the defendant to make the petition more definite and certain.

In the suit of Robert W. Pierson against the Marion Railway, Light & Power company, in which the plaintiff seeks $500 damages for being ejected from a street car, Judge Young, March 6, overruled the motion to strike out certain matter from the petition.

After a decade of wrangling in the local courts, Mrs. Mollie McWilliams, of Morrow county, has lost her suit to recover thirty-five dollars from George Roberts, of this city.

More than ten years ago Mrs. McWilliams claimed to have entered into a verbal contract with Roberts to cut corn on one of his Marion county farms at the prevailing price then paid in the neighborhood for that kind of work. According to her petition, which was filed in the court of Justice C. E. Gompf, Mrs. McWilliams cut 700 shocks of corn at the rate of five cents a shock. Although she had often requested Roberts to pay her since when he refused to do so.

The case was appealed from the justice's court to the common pleas court, where it lay for a number of years. Friday afternoon, Judge Young dismissed the action because she had failed to secure costs by February 29.

Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, assigned the following cases, Friday afternoon:

March 10—Turner against Tobias.

March 13—Gallant against Gallant, Holland against the Erie Railroad company and Russell against Russell.

Jury cases set down were as follows:

March 16.—Boyd against Slanser.

March 17—Lush against the Implement Manufacturing company.

March 18—Sorden against the Chicago & Erie Railroad company.

March 19—Mayhew against Stoltz.

March 23 — Sulpho-Magnetic Springs Sanatorium company against the North German Fire Insurance company.

March 24—Miller against Tannehill.

March 25—Modrack against Fitzgerald.

March 26—Myrtle Hoit against the village of La Rue.

Harvey T. Berry, an infant, by Preston J. Berry, his next friend, against the Marion Steam Shovel company, is the title of a suit filed in the common pleas court, Saturday, by Attorneys Mouser & Quigley, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $[illegible] damages for injuries received [illegible], while an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company.

In the partition suit of Elizabeth [illegible] against William Fritch and others, Judge Young, of the common pleas court, Saturday, confirmed the report of the commissioners and ordered the sale of the property.

The receivership case of John W. [illegible] against James Cusic and others was dismissed by Judge B. G. Young, Friday afternoon, at the costs of the plaintiff.

In the suit of Emma Reynolds against Rosser Brothers, leave has been given to file an amended petition by March 14.

In the suit of Ira F. Marrison against J. G. Mann and others, for [illegible] leave has been granted to [illegible] by March 21.

The divorce suit of Jesse Jenks against Lottie Jenks was heard by Judge B. G. Young, Monday morning. He reserved decision.

In the suit of Ralph Sargent against the Lincoln Pharmacy company, Judge Young Monday morning heard a motion for a new trial and a motion to correct the verdict. The court reserved decision.

In the suit of James Boyd and others against J. A. Slanser, an action for money only, the plaintiff has filed an answer in the common pleas court, setting up a general denial.

Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, Monday morning, gave plaintiff leave to file an amended petition by March 21, in the suit of William Luelien against the Chicago & Erie Railroad company and others.

HAT FACTORY TO BE OPENED SOON

E. O. Palm and G. L. Hedges Form a Partnership.

E. O. Palm, who has successfully operated the Star dye house for the past year, has formed a partnership with G. L. Hedges, and the new firm will immediately enlarge the business.

The building now occupied on south State street is being thoroughly remodeled. A new plate-glass front is being put in and a four-room addition has been erected at the rear. About March 16, Palm & Hedges will open what will be known as the "$2.50 Hat Store and Factory." As a feature of the business, all hats offered for sale will be of the firm's own manufacture, and any style, size or pattern will be made to order. All hats will be sold at the one price of $2.50.

The machinery for the hat factory is now being installed, together with the latest and most improved equipment for steam and dry cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Mr. Palm, who is an expert in the above lines, will have charge of the business.

For Commencement.

H. Edmund Hill, J. Wilbur Jacoby and Fred E. Guthery, a committee appointed by the board of education to rent the Grand opera-house for commencement night, has closed a contract with Manager C. E. Perry for the house the evening of Friday, June 5.

MAYOR DISCHARGES JOSEPH C. PIERSON

Not Guilty of a Charge Against Him.

THOMAS LEE IS BEFORE MAYOR

Wanderer Has No Money and Is Ordered To Leave the City—A Big Dog Comes in Contact with a Live Wire—Officer Guards Wire for a time—Police Notes.

Joseph C. Pierson, who was arrested Saturday evening on a charge of conducting an assignation house and pleaded not guilty to the charge, was given a hearing before the mayor Tuesday. After the testimony of the witnesses Pierson was dismissed by the mayor.

Thomas Lee was arrested at the union station, Monday evening, by Officer Isenbarg and a charge of drunkenness was placed against him. When taken before the mayor Tuesday Lee pleaded guilty to the charge. He had no money and being a wanderer was ordered out of the city.

The yelling and jumping of a large dog on west Center street, Tuesday, attracted the attention of Officer McDonough, who on investigation discovered that the dog had come in contact with a live wire and had some difficulty in getting away. The wire was one that operates the block system and was heavily charged. The officer stood guard over the wire to prevent danger until a lineman could reach the scene to make the repairs.

J. C. McNally was arrested near the court-house, Monday afternoon, by Officer Babcock and a charge of drunkenness and resisting an officer was placed against him. Tuesday afternoon affidavits were filed against McNally by the arresting officer. When arraigned before the mayor he pleaded guilty and was fined five dollars and costs on the charge of drunkenness and $10 and the costs and sentenced to thirty days in jail on the charge of resisting an officer.

Family Assisted.

The infirmary directors of Ashland county were here, Monday [illegible], in conference with the [illegible] directors with regard to the case of Mrs. Elizabeth R[illegible], who, with her four children, was found in destitute circumstances. The Ashland county authorities arranged to pay [illegible] a week until [illegible] for herself and children. Several months ago her husband was arrested for [illegible] four dollars [illegible] out of employment.

Too many [illegible] the poor [illegible] on the street are stealing their bread in the alley.

AN ULTIMATUM TO VENEZUELA

It Will Follow Failure of Diplomacy.

AND UNCLE SAM WILL BACK IT UP

President Castro Arouses Ire of Senators.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee Are in the Mood Where They Desire To Punch the Venezuelan President's Head—All the Correspondence Is To Be Placed Before the Senate.

Washington, March 9.—Strained relations with Venezuela, which may result in the rupture of diplomatic intercourse between this country and President Castro's government, are expected to follow the early publication of the correspondence regarding the treatment of American investors in Venezuela, and the subsequent action of congress thereon.

Called for by a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge at the direct request of the president, these documents will be sent to the senate some time this week. It is declared by some members of the foreign relations committee, who have been made acquainted with the situation, that the more recent letters which have passed between the American state department and the Venezuelan foreign office, have been of a very lively character, such as to create a barrier in the negotiations, and to render continuation of the present situation impossible.

Leave It to President.

There is still a question as to what congress may do under the circumstances, but the general impression among senators is that a resolution will be adopted giving the president full power to take such acting as he may see fit to secure justice for the American complainants.

"Congress," said a leading member of the foreign relations committee today, "might, of course, go so far as to declare war, but I do not think the matter is of such importance as to warrant that, and I believe Castro realizes this. Then, too, the Drago doctrine stands in the way. The United States has endorsed the principle that nations ought not to resort to gunboats to collect debts. We once scolded Germany and England for doing that toward Venezuela, and we cannot very well go ahead and do the same thing ourselves.

Confiscation of Property.

"Some senators, however, are of the opinion that in this instance it is not a mere question of the collection of debts. There has been actual confiscation of property belonging to American citizens by President Castro, and the sequestration of the proceeds o fthat property for his own use and benefit. I am not prepared to say whether the Drago doctrine would cover this phase of the case or not. But my own opinion is that we ought to punch Castro's head, figuratively speaking, for his impudence."

The last sentence of this interview is indicative at once of the tone of the replies which have been received from Venezuela to the representations of the United States, and of the resentment caused thereby in the mind of this one senator. It is known, moreover, that he also voiced the views of members of the administration, and of other senators in using this expression.

Another senator, also a member of the foreign relations committee, today gave it as his opinion that if congress places the matter in the hands of the president to settle, as he expected would be the case, he would push diplomatic representations to the last limit, and, this failing, would send an ultimatum to President Castro and be prepared to back it up.

INVESTIGATION OF FARMER'S DEATH

Christian Science "Healer" May Be Held Responsible.

Ridgewood, N. J., March 9.—A complete investigation has been ordered by Coroner De Mund of this city into the death of Frederick Brown, a farmer living near Ramsey, who is [illegible] died from brain trouble while under treatment of a Christian Science "healer."

According to reports to De Mund, Brown had been sick about ten days. Dr. Keefer, a regular practitioner of Ramsey, was called to attend him. Thursday, it is alleged, Dr. Keefer was discharged and a "healer" from New York imported. Sunday Brown died. Coroner De Mund was then notified. He ordered that a Christian Scientist nurse installed by the "healer" should be held as a witness.

One kind of an enemy is a friend who does not oppose you when you are wrong.

MISS STOCKWELL ACCEPTS POSITION

Will Sing in Methodist Choir in City of Toledo.

Miss Mary Gertrude Stockwell, known as one of Marion county's sweetest singers, has accepted a position as soprano in the choir of St. Paul's Methodist church in Toledo, the choir having been reorganized as a result of the resignation of its leaders. In speaking of Miss Stockwell, the Toledo Blade says:

"To take the place of Miss Emerine as soprano, the church has been fortunate to secure Miss Mary Gertrude Stockwell, a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Music, and a pupil of Kellerman and Madame Teclavigna. Miss Stockwell has been soloist in the Unitarian church of Cincinnati for two years, and has just returned from Washington, where she was soloist with the U. S. Marine orchestra at the McKinley memorial concert in February. Possessed of a rich, strong dramatic soprano, she will be an addition to the musical circles of the city."

NOT ALWAYS SAFE TO INQUIRE OF OFFICER

How John Patterson Gets in the Clutches of the Law.

INQUIRES THE WAY TO UNCLE'S HOME

Officer Recognizes Patterson as the Man Wanted by Sheriff Drown on a Charge of Forgery at LaRue. Deputy Johnson Brought Him Back to Marion.

That it is not always wise to ask a policeman for information has been demonstrated in the case of John Patterson, of LaRue, arrested at Ladysmith, Wisconsin, and wanted in this county for forgery.

Patterson got off a train at Ladysmith and asked the policeman if he knew where his uncle, Harris by name, lived. Just before that the town marshal had received a letter from Sheriff Brown telling him to be on the lookout for Patterson and saying that he would probably go to the home of an uncle.

"The Ladysmith 'cop' was aware of this letter and was pretty sure that the stranger was the man wanted.

The officer said he did not know where Harris lived, but that the superintendent of the waterworks probably would, so the policeman and the stranger walked to the waterworks plant. Now the jail and the waterworks plant are on the same plot of ground.

When the men were in front of the jail, the policeman asked: "Let's see, what is your name?"

"John Patterson," said the stranger.

"You're under arrest," said the "cop" and Patterson was locked up.

Sheriff E. E. Drown Tuesday received the Rusk County Journal, published at Ladysmith, giving an account of Patterson's arrest.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson brought the prisoner to Marion.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Elsie Osborn and Mr. John L. Morris.

Miss Elsie Osborn, of Prospect, and Mr. John L. Morris, of this city, were married at the Epworth M. E. church parsonage on east Center street, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. D. H. Bailey officiating.

The groom is employed at the Erie transfer house.

The young people will make their future home at the corner of Church and Garden streets.

Hearing on Claims.

A hearing of uncontested claims before Referee in Bankruptcy Robert Carey, of Upper Sandusky, was held in the probate court-room, Monday afternoon. The claims, about forty in number, were against the Marion Manufacturing company of Ohio. Part of the claims were allowed and the others were continued. Another hearing will be held here by Referee Carey, Monday, March 30.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CITY AUDITOR

Total Balance in City Treasury of $29,260.01.

BUSINESS OF CITY DURING THE MONTH

The Receipts Entering the Various Funds During the Month of January and the Expenditures—The Warrants Outstanding and Those Holding Claims Against City.

The monthly report of City Auditor H. S. Elliott shows a balance in the general fund of $7,857.37 at the close of January. In the public safety fund there was a balance of $3,204.45. Other balances were:

Public health fund, $131.30; public service fund, $5,992.10; Marion County Telephone company deposit fund, $74.75; special fund, and overdraft of $9,057.47.

For February the receipts for the various funds were as follows:

General, $900; public service, $33.20, and special assessment, $29,190.27.

The total receipts for the month amounted to $[illegible],124.39, while the expenditures were as follows:

General fund, $772.25; public safety fund, $1,716.97; public health fund, $119.35; public service fund, $2,951.07, and special assessment fund, $2,577.21, a total of $8,166.88.

The balances on March 1 were as follows:

General fund $7,986.04; public safety fund, $1,457.48; public health fund, $11.95; public service fund, $2,074.23; Marion County Telephone company deposit fund, $74.75; special assessment fund, $17,555.56.

The total balance in the city treasury is $29,260.01.

The outstanding warrants are:

J. F. Leffler, $1.15; Marion Electric Supply company, $1.94; Keeler Brothers, $1.60; John H. Bain, $6; Beverly & Schneider, $18.25; Ohio and Western Lime company, $23.40; Marion Manufacturing company, $3; Miss Grace Diehl, $5; Haberman Hardware company, $3.98; Marion Star, $9.60; J. L. McGuire, seventy-five cents; Bindley Grocery company, $9.90.

PROSECUTOR WANTS EXTRADITION PAPERS

Seeks To Bring John Patterson Here for Trial.

MUST ANSWER TO FORGERY CHARGE

It Is Alleged That the Young Man Forges Checks and Cashes Them Among His Acquaintances—The Cash Secured Amounts to $37.50. Is Located in Wisconsin.

Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark made application to Governor Harris, March 6, for extradition papers on the chief executive of Wisconsin to bring back to this city, John Patterson, twenty-three years old, an alleged forger.

Patterson, who formerly lived at LaRue, is charged with forging the name of John E. Dusang, a farmer near LaRue, to six checks. These checks were drawn on the LaRue bank and Patterson is alleged to have cashed them among his acquaintances. The total amount of the half dozen checks is $37.50.

Patterson, who worked for Dusang is accused of having forged the checks and got the money for them February 22, last. Shortly afterward he disappeared, saying he was going West. Immediately after the forged checks turned up, Patterson's former employer, filed an affidavit against him for forgery. It was known that Patterson had a brother living at Ladysmith, Wisconsin, and Sheriff E. E. Drown was asked to send a description of Patterson to the sheriff at Ladysmith. Thursday night, Sheriff Drown received a telegram to the effect that Patterson was under arrest at Ladysmith.

Owing to the small amount secured by Patterson there was some hesitancy about getting out extradition papers. Following a conference with the prosecuting attorney, however, Deputy Sheriff Johnson left for Columbus, Friday afternoon, and from there went to Wisconsin armed with the necessary papers to bring Patterson back to Ohio.

The arrest was brought about through the diligent work of Sheriff E. E. Drown, who through a series of letters sent to various officials managed to trace the movements of Patterson and at last locate him.

Eyes tested and fitted with glasses, Catarrh and deafness successfully treated. Dr. Langer, Huber block.
84-d-wk-tf

Singing that will put a baby to sleep is apt to make him sit up and howl in after years.

Better a day worker than a day dreamer.

WILL PROBABLY LAND IN THE ANANIAS CLUB

That's About the Destination of Jesse B. Roote.

Tells About a Call at the White House, When the President Flies into a Passion and Keeps It Up for an Hour.

Butte, Mont., March 9.—Through the story told by Jesse B. Roote, once attorney for former Senator W. A. Clark, of an interview he recently had with President Roosevelt the lawyer has qualified as a member of the Ananias club.

Roote visited Washington to urge a pardon for Judge Richard B. Shepherd of Salt Lake, who is in prison on a charge of misusing the mails in replying to a letter of inquiry as to where a certain tabooed Russian book could be obtained.

Roosevelt, according to Roote, refused the pardon and used the interview for a general tirade against his enemies and "evil-doers."

"The president scarcely waited for an introduction," said Mr. Roote, "before he exclaimed, 'I'm against you, I'm against you. I'm surprised that any man should come to me asking for this man's pardon!' For nearly an hour the president kept up his tirade. He branched off in an attack on certain 'captains of industry,' and said that all such malefactors should be in prison. In the course of his talk he even referred to the Thaw case and the recent wave of crime in New York."

Bilious?

Doctors all agree that an active liver is positively essential to health. Ask your own doctor about Ayer's Pills.

"How are your bowels?" the doctor always asks. He knows how important is the question of constipation. He knows that inactivity of the liver will often produce most disastrous results. We believe Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can possibly take. Sold for over 60 years.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

New Arrivals.

English Go-Carts.

Reed Go-Carts, Leatherette Hoods.

Folding, and the simplest, most comfortable collapsible carts made. $4.50 to $22.00.

Sideboards and Buffets, $23.00 to $32.00. Quartered oak, nicely finished, good substantial construction.

Some exquisite things in Maddox fancy tables, pedestals and taborettes. Prices $2.25 to $20.00. Mahogany and the choicest quartered oak in golden and Early English finishes.

Schaffner's

208-212 South Main Street.

Smart New Spring Shirt Waists.

A Manufacturer's Sample Line.

98c 98c 98c 98c 98c 98c 98c

Just placed on display today a maufacturer's sample line of the smartest models that $2.00 ever bought.

Embroidered Lawns, white Swiss and lace trimmed, white Allover, long and short sleeves; also black Lawn Waists—the handsomest styles brought out this season—all at one price 98c

This is a value that will enthuse all who see.

The RACKET STORE

Coming! Our Spring Opening, April 10 and 11.

A handsome whip free. Watch for book soon to be mailed you. Cut price for two days only.

THE HOUGHTON-MERKEL CO.

Opposite Catholic Church. North Main Street, MARION, OHIO.

WE call the attention of the public to the excellent facilities and conservative methods this modern bank has for handling the accounts of business houses, individuals, firms and corporations. Resources $270,000.00.

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This is

Ammann's Paint Man.

He is a wise guy, and knows what he is talking about when he declares that

Sherwin-Williams Floor Paints

Are the very best made. Come in and let us tell you all about them.

Ammann's Hardware Store

WHY HE COULDN'T SELL GOODS; TOO SHY TO TACKLE A BUYER

How Buyers Judge the Salesmen Who Appear in Their Places of Business—Several Good Illustrations.

I had a caller the other day whose experience in ordinary may demonstrate a duty of society somewhere in directing the choice of young men in entering life's work. He was a comparatively young man of Scandinavian birth, educated and of modest simple bearing. He asked that I advise him on a new venture which he was considering.

Years before the necessities of his father's family had forced him into the woodworking trade, which he learned thoroughly. Not only was he qualified in woodworking but he had an expert's knowledge of woodworking machinery in general. But he was tired of his trade—learned under pressure of necessity—and he had been considering an attempt at becoming a traveling salesman. Could I tell him something about the work?

Well, the manner in which he entered the office in itself would have led me at snap judgment to have chosen almost any other line of work for him. He was almost painfully deferential in his manner. He spoke in low, modulated tones and with the strongest of accents, making his words difficult to the unaccustomed English ear. He was a good looking man who would have been passed in the crowd without attracting either positive of negative attention. Nothing about him would have called for comment unless it might have been his diffident bearing and marked modesty.

Did Not Look the Part.

Did I think he would make a good traveling salesman? No, I didn't. I told him so, frankly, and he was disappointed and maybe a little hurt. Like most who seek advice as to what they want to do, he had made up his mind beforehand that he was going to try to do it, anyhow. Why did I think he couldn't succeed as a salesman?

"Simply because I don't believe that a manager in charge of a corps of traveling salesmen would ever give you a chance to succeed," I said. "If you should go into his office for the place as you come in here, I believe you'd be dismissed in a moment as impossible material for a salesman. Why do you imagine that you can make good as a salesman?"

Virtually his answer was that he thought he could sell goods for the reason that he felt that there would be money and a good, interesting position if he got the chance and succeeded.

"I suppose that you have an idea of selling woodworking machinery?" I ventured after a moment.

But no, he had understood that there was more money in ordinary commercial lines, such as dry goods, groceries, shoes, and like standard needs. He knew nothing of such goods beyond the knowledge that belongs to the individual consumer of such wares. But he had canvassed for a firm dealing in wall paper and he had made pretty fair commissions on his sales. It was in a country district, however, and he appreciated that he was dealing with the individual householder, who really wanted paper, and who, by putting the paper on for himself, saw an item cheaper to buy through mail order ... own door.

Boy Lacked the Temperament.

"But you were not dealing with business people," I suggested. "You were asking for a hearing from a farmer who might have been delighted to see you as a stranger, merely for the reason that he hadn't seen an outsider for two or three days."

He had recognized this much, however. He knew that he might expect a different reception from the average man of business whose attention might be more centered on disposing of his stocks on hand than they possibly could be on laying in new perplexities for his salesmen.

I told him that one of the first requisites of the salesman in commercial lines was that the salesman should be thoroughly familiar with the goods which he was trying to sell. That he must be thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the business of the average dealer who bought goods of a wholesale house. That judging by the men who had made successes as traveling salesmen he was of a temperament which promised the slightest hope of making good, even if he should be carrying a line of woodworking machinery, which he knew most about in quality and capacity for work.

But when we were done talking I saw the old situation of the "man, convinced against his will." He wanted to know how I thought he might best prepare to reach a possible employer who would give him the chance to sell dry goods or groceries, build up a big trade, and make a success.

First No Only Incentive.

"Go after him—go after him," I said. Don't take 'no' for an answer. If he says 'no' the first time go after him again, and again, and again. In the meantime get two or three or five other possible employers on your list and go after them in the same spirit. Keep it up and never say die. You'll get a position with these tactics—you'll get it if it can be got."

"But—" and he stopped, short with questioning in his face.

"Can't you do that?" I asked, surprised. "If you can't, then how do you expect to sell goods on the same terms? Traveling salesmen are selling bills of goods every day to dealers who say 'no' at the first sight of the salesman entering the house. There are differences in the way 'no' is said; there are wide differences in the temperaments and dispositions of the men who say 'no.' But 'no' is the most commonplace of all the monosyllables which greet the traveling salesman, and if you take a first 'no' from a possible employer how can you hope to have that employer's confidence, even if he should enlist your services?"

But after all some one or more employers of salesmen in these lines will have opportunity to discourage this young man to an extent that I wasn't able to do. He's determined to know the real reason why he can't sell dry goods and groceries for some big city house.—By Jonas Howard

SAFE ILLUMINATION AND PROTECTION OF THE EYES

The Results of an Investigation of Forty Sources of Light—Competition of the Various Lighting Companies.

The eyes are injured by exposure to naked lights, and the injurious effect increases both with the brightness and with the area of the source of light. But no matter what the area may be, the illuminating power per square centimeter of that area cannot safely exceed 0.75 Hefner candle.

In order to follow the increase of brightness of artificial light from the beginning of civilization to the present day, I have measured forty sources of light, extending from the pine torch and the ancient Roman oil lamp to the metallic-filament electric lamp and the incandescent gas lamp. Of these only the pine torch, candles, open rape-oil lamps and flat kerosene and gas burners fall within the limit of safety. All other lights should be inclosed in ground glass or matt glass globes. This applies to the tubular, central-draft kerosene burner, which is now so commonly used, and to ... and all incandescent gas lights.

Incandescent electric lights are still brighter, and their brightness increases with their candle power. The most dazzling of all artificial sources of light, with the exception of the electric arc, are the new metallic-filament lamps, and particularly the Nernst lamp.

Of all lights now used, only candles and flat kerosene and gas flames fall within the limit of 0.75 Hefner candle per square centimeter of illuminating surface. The round kerosene burner exceeds this limit five fold, the incandescent gas light eight fold, the carbon filament about 100 fold, the new metallic filaments 270 fold, the Nernst lamp 550 fold, and the electric arc 4,000 fold.

The competition among various systems of lighting too often leads to the employment of naked or insufficiently protected lights, in order to produce the greatest illuminating effect in proportion to cost. In most cases in which globes are used, they are added for artistic effect or to increase the illumination at certain points. In other words, the ceiling, rather than the eye, is protected from the direct rays of the lamp.

The best system of illumination for schoolrooms, factories and offices is the indirect system, in which the sources of light are concealed and the light is reflected from ceilings, walls and other large surfaces. Where this is impracticable, all lights which exceed the safe limit of brightness should be completely inclosed in nontransparent globes of such character and construction that they appear as uniformly luminous ... The globes should be ... a kind of glass that absorbs ... ultraviolet rays. These ... rays are ... the indirect method of ... [illegible]

The ... of the commonwealth of Australia for the six months ended December 31, 1907, amounted to $10,... an increase of $5,... over the same months of 1906 ... [illegible]

For Spavin Curb or Splint

Sloan's Liniment

is unsurpassed

It penetrates and relieves pain very quickly—needs very little rubbing—and does not leave a scar or blemish.

An antiseptic remedy for thrush, fistula and any abscess.

PRICE 25¢. 50¢ & $1.00

Sloan's "Treatise on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry" Sent Free

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass. U S A.

SPEED OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE EXCAVATION

An Encouraging Feature in Connection with the Progress of the Work on the Panama Canal—Comparisons.

The speed with which the rate of excavation of the Panama canal is increasing is one of the most encouraging features in the progress of that great work. It will be remembered that the grand total of excavation during the month of December, 1907, was 2,200,529 cubic yards. The totals for January show an increase of over half a million cubic yards for the month, or a grand total of 2,712,568 cubic yards. Of this amount about two and a half million yards were taken from the canal prism, one and a half million yards of which were removed by steam shovels, and about 1,000,000 by dredges.

In this connection we feel compelled to make reference to a most unfair comparison which was recently made of the rate of excavation on the canal with that maintained on one of our new western railroads. Our esteemed contemporary, Engineering News, has recently drawn attention to the following extract from the New York Times, which serves to show the misleading character of these comparisons: "Mr. George J. Gould congratulates the officials of the Western Pacific railway because with 8,000 men they have moved more earth and rock than the Panama commission with a force of 30,000 laborers. The Western Pacific record for the first eleven months of the year was 11,171,300 cubic yards, more than half of which was rock, as compared with the 8,151,645 yards, chiefly of dirt, removed in the same period by the Panama commission; and in addition to this three miles of tunnels were driven, 200 miles of main line track were built and ballasted, and immense quantities of stone, masonry, steel bridges and other construction works were erected." Commenting on this statement, the New York Times said: "But for the contrast it affords with an expensive and much-heralded work, this record of private accomplishment and economy might pass unregarded."

The Scientific American had occasion only recently to expose the fallacies underlying recent attacks upon government work as done in connection with our navy; and here we have a parallel case of misleading criticism based upon facts that are not facts and half truths which are worse than no truths at all. Without discrediting the work done on the Western Pacific, it must be remembered that the conditions on that road were ideal for rapid work, as distinguished from conditions at the Isthmus, which are about as full of hindrances to rapid work as they can well be. On the western road the climate is healthy and bracing, and the weather exceptionally favorable for excavation. At the isthmus the climate is extremely enervating and unhealthy, and the weather conditions most unfavorable, because of the extremely heavy rains which occur, for the excavation and transportation of large quantities of material. On the western railroad the working forces are composed of labor largely native or acclimated to the country; the contractors are within easy reach by rail of the necessary supplies; and, most important of all, the excavated material has to be hauled but a short distance to the fill, the material excavated from each cut forming the embankment of the adjoining fill. But at Panama the labor has been gathered from widely separated parts of the world; it is unfamiliar with the climatic conditions; and the excavated material, instead of being taken a few hundred yards to the dump, has to be hauled from two or three up to nine or ten miles before it can be unloaded.

Having these disabilities in mind, the record of work done on the canal shows that the palm for meritorious performance should actually lie with the canal, and not with the railroad For on looking over the statistics, we find that from January to November, 1907, the grand total of excavation was 13,556,733 cubic yards; and that of this amount, 8,151,645 cubic yards of steam shovel excavation was taken out of the Culebra cut alone, and not, as the extract quoted above would imply, from the whole canal. We find, moreover, that so far from being "chiefly dirt," fifty-eight per cent of the material was rock. The official figures show that an average of about 5,000 men was employed in 1906-7 in taking out this 8,151,645 yards of material, as compared with the 8,000 men required on the Western Pacific to remove 11,471,300 yards.

Now, the above is a fair sample of the injustice that can be done to a great enterprise in the minds of the lay public, by an unfair and prejudiced handling of statistical figures. So far from the work now being done under our army engineers at the isthmus being inferior in quantity to that accomplished under civilian engineers on one of our great western railroads, it would seem, if we take all the modifying conditions of climate, labor and length of haul into consideration, to be greatly superior.—Scientific American.

GETTING AT TRUTH.

The inquiry into naval construction by the senate committee on naval affairs establishes the fact, known already of all men, that the officers of the navy entertain varying views as to the efficiency of various types of ships and details of their construction. It is not necessary, or even desirable that there should be unanimity in these matters. The more attention of honest opinion the better, so long as it is ... moderately set forth, with a common aim in view, and ... always with courtesy and tact. The president and Secretary Metcalf would do well, if they should direct that all naval officers who could throw any light whatever upon naval construction should be ordered to appear before the senate committee with instructions to speak their minds freely, without fear of ... If there is anything wrong ... have the ... to know ... It is ... [illegible]

... struction are studied by careful, conscientious, and progressive men in the navy department, and then reviewed by patriotic officers, whose lifelong training enables them to choose wisely. In a word, the Post does not place much weight on the prolonged ... regarding the alleged faulty details of battle ship construction. Any passer-by can pick flaws in the construction of a palace. It is another thing to build the palace itself, with regard to cost, size, adornment and equipment. It is so easy to criticise that the habit is quickly acquired, especially when ... is taken up and ... as something important. Does any one imagine that the magazine writer who stirred up the naval construction gossip is not flattered by its success? Will he not ... to turn out something ... sensational, in order to ... greater notoriety? ... is not yet a ... national critics. It is an instance ... [illegible] ... for the most ... of defending the ... trained with ... do not know ... is no ... in ... doing. If they ... be heard. ... expression of opinion ... naval officers ... [illegible] ... Washington Post.

[illegible] ... can open a telegram ... emotion as she displays ... ear of corn.

SHALL AMERICA TAKE THE LEAD IN AERONAUTICS?

Rapid Development of the Art of Navigation of the Air—Reasons Why America Should Take the Lead.

Signs are not wanting that the time is ripe for just such a rapid development of the art of navigation of the air, as was witnessed in the development of the automobile when the French applied their great mechanical genius to that end. And we ask the question: Is the United States to take its proper place as the leading nation in this era of development, or are we to follow along two or three years behind the rest of the world, and buy our dirigibles and aeroplanes from abroad, just as we were obliged to buy our first automobiles from France and Germany? There are reasons which make it peculiarly fitting that we should take the lead in the development of the most difficult art of navigating the air. Our government was the first to recognize the superior advantages of the aeroplane, by appropriating the liberal sum of $50,000 for the now classic Langley experiments; and was it not a couple of American civilians, the Wright brothers, who accomplished the first successful aeroplane flight for any distance? The work of these two, indeed, suffices of itself to put the United States far in the van in the development of mechanical flight; and that run of twenty-four miles at a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour has never been seriously challenged. The recent work of Farman in winning the Deutsch prize in Paris, creditable though it was, was an insignificant performance compared with the long, swift flight of these two young Americans, in a machine which represented the results of many years of scientific investigation and experimental work in the air.

It must not be supposed that the $50,000 which was spent on the Langley experiments was money thrown away. On the contrary, the day will come when the valuable data gathered by Mr. Langley will be recognized as being fully worth the sum of money expended to secure them; and there is reason to believe that, if appropriations had been continued, the problem of aeroplane flight would have been successfully solved in those Potomac river experiments.

Aeronautical progress in this country has been greatly stimulated by the recent action of the War Department in calling for bids both for dirigibles and heavier-than-air machines; and the response which has been made by the inventors of the country is decidedly encouraging. The first advertisement called for a small two-man dirigible, and half a dozen bids were submitted, of which one or two only were considered practicable. The war department rejected all of the bids however, and issued revised specifications, in which the bidders were required to furnish their own balloon material, the most important part of which was, of course, the envelope. These bids were opened on the 15th of February, and decision has not been made at the present writing.

The government also asked for bids for aeroplanes; and on the day of opening, February 1, no less than forty-one tenders were found to have been submitted, of which three were accepted, namely, that of the Wright brothers for a machine to cost $25,000; of A. M. Herring for a $20,000 machine, and that of J. F. Scott for one to cost $1,000. The first two machines are to be completed in six or seven months' time; and, judging from the past record of the inventors, it is reasonable to expect that out of this competition will come a thoroughly practical aeroplane. The competition for the construction of a dirigible has brought out the best men in the country, some of whom have had a long experience in aerial navigation; and, although the dirigibles which are now to be built will be much smaller than some of those which have done such good work on the continent, we believe that the government, as the result of this competition, will be put in possession of one or more thoroughly practical airships, capable of performing the full duty called for by the specifications. Now that the war department has lent its great prestige to the promotion of aeronautics, we feel that the time is ripe for an appeal to congress for a sufficiently liberal appropriation to encourage the inventors, mechanics, and engineers of the United States to throw themselves into this promising field of endeavor, with something of the zeal which marked the efforts of the French in the development of the automobile.

It is high time that America moved forward to its former commanding position in the field of great inventions. Despite our brilliant record in the last century, in producing the reaper, the sewing machine, the electric light, the trolley, the telegraph, the telephone, and the typewriter, it must be admitted that of late years we have been somewhat outstripped by Europe in the introduction or development of epoch-making inventions. We cannot but feel that the solving of the most difficult of all mechanical problems attacked by man, that of air navigation, presents a field that should be peculiarly attractive to the genius of the American inventor. But, unlike many of the inventions which won for us worldwide distinction in the last century, the production of a successful airship or aeroplane necessitates the expenditure of a large amount of capital; and for this reason we believe that a liberal appropriation by congress to the war department, for the purpose of following up the good work which it has so well begun, would prove to be a national investment of lasting value.—Scientific American.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE "OLD FOGIES" OF TODAY

How the Fogies of India Are Treated—They Toil Not; but Are Regarded as Holy Mendicants—Fed by Charity.

According to the salutary law of Vishnu, or Manu, or Buddha, there is a place for fogies in the civilization of India. Twenty years a man is a youth, twenty years a fighter, twenty years a head of a household. At sixty he leaves his office, his wealth, his family, his purple and fine linen, or his modern coat and hat. He takes a beggar's pot and a brass handled crutch and, clad lightly in a waist cloth he sets forth as a holy mendicant, a forest sage. He is lost in the brown and dusty footed millions of India; he toils not, he is fed by sacred charity, he spends his time in prayer and contemplation.

The rule of Vishnu, you observe, is an improvement on the primitive plan. The fogy is got rid of; he ... his ... young family no more ... he passes ... unknown, where he may make metaphysical discoveries or develop magical powers for the benefit of the faith and the community, all by dint of tapas or penance. The public feeds him, and he prays for the public.

Should the oriental rule be made absolute the clubs would be deserted. The old habitual pillars of these establishments would pass out into the streets with waist cloths, brass handled crutches, and begging bowls. They would ... to the woods and there sit and ... meditating the word "Om" ... [illegible] ... fed by the casual ... sandwiches from the ... railway station. ... I think we must ... umbrellas, but to ... or do anything ... forbidden to a forest sage.

Now and then a chela from the universities might visit them and see whether they could throw any light on metaphysical problems. If they began to work miracles Prof Funk would inspect and report. Here, by this ancient device, would be found a place for fogies in the chariot wheels of progress. The departments where they blunder, the magazines in which they write, would do well without them. Their valets would shave other men, and their venerable white beards would grow down to their naked feet. The sportsmen who now slaughter deer would not be allowed to molest these venerable Yogis.

It is a beautiful scheme, but too ideal. Our climate is not adapted for the existence of the forest sage. We shall not see old General Smith and old Professor Brown and the editor of the Antediluvian Review dwindling away in waist cloths, with brass handled crutches. To condemn them to this existence would be a return to the old plan of ordering them off to execution. To be sure, we might ship them off to India and carry them to the Himalayas. Or a kind of Carthusian establishment might be founded for fogies ... with the daily papers. To ... what ... "The Fogy's Retreat" would be death. These are counsels of perfection and unfit for the western world. Yet there are fogies who feel the yearning of the forest sage for solitude and silence. ... [illegible] ...—By Andrew Lang.

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL.

Health Is Worth Saving, and Some Marion People Know To Save It.

Many Marion people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Sick kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health, but there is no need to suffer nor to remain in danger when all diseases and aches and pains due to weak kidneys can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a Marion citizen's recommendation:

Edwin Cheney, janitor of South school, residing at 423 north State St., Marion, O., says: "When I publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills in our local papers some five years ago it was simply to let the people know what an exceedingly valuable preparation that remedy is. I had been annoyed with kidney and bladder trouble for years, and as diabetes has been hereditary in our family I was very anxious to check the trouble before it became serious. The many remedies I used brought little or no benefit until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, procuring the remedy at Flocken's Pharmacy. I conscientiously believe that this remedy cured my kidneys and drove all of the kidney poisons out of my system. Certainly no other remedy ever benefitted me as much as Doan's Kidney Pills and I am confident that the cure was permanent for I have had no trouble of the kind for the past five years."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

"The greatest of these is charity."

A voice went out on the air,
  A throb of hunger and pain:
There was a minor in the carol
  Of all the sad refrain.
Then people paused in passing,
  Their eye grew moist with a tear.
E'en children ceased their playing,
  Their hearts were sad with fear.
Labor ceased from turmoil,
  There was quiet in the world's great din.
For just "one touch of nature
  Makes the whole world akin."
A song of joy and gladness,
  A paean of hope and praise:
It went on the wings of morning
  Nor ceased at the end of day.
The sorrowing tarried to listen.
  A smile o'erspread their face.
The hand of crime uplifted
  Was stayed by love and grace.
For a little touch of nature
  Into men's hearts crept in
And set the world rejoicing
  In the "Brotherhood" of kin.

Mrs. J. W. Freeland.

BIG FOUR ROUTE

March Bulletin.

COLONIST RATES

One way to Arizona, Canadian Northwest, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Utah. Tickets sold March 1st to April 30, 1908. Colonist Tickets to Mexico on sale March 20 to April 30.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

To California, Mexico and the Pacific Coast. Tickets on sale daily.

WINTER TOURIST RATES

To Cuba, Florida, Gulf Coast Points and all Inland Southern Winter Resorts, also Texas and California. Tickets on sale daily to April 30, 1908.

H. J. RHEIN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati O.
C. O. P. 49 S

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

HOCKING VALLEY.

North—7 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 6:10 p. m. Logan to Marion only.

South—5:50 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 1:35 p. m.; 7:15 p. m.

BIG FOUR.

West—6:05 a. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 1:55 p. m.; 7:25 p. m.; *4:27 p. m.

East—9:25 a. m.; 1:25 p. m.; 7:22 p. m.; 11:17 p. m.; *5:27 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ERIE.

West—*7 a. m.; 10:54 a. m.; *4:40 p. m.; 11 p. m.; 12:45 a. m.

East—4:50 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 6:07 p. m.; *12:40 a. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

ERIE.

Southwest—10:59 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.; 1:15 a. m.

East—4:55 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 12:52 p. m.; 6:15 p. m.; 12:25 a. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North—Local freight 7:30 a. m.; 6:33 p. m.

South—Local freight 11:30 a. m.; 9:56 a. m.

C. D. & M. ELECTRIC.

South Cars leave for Columbus 6, 7, 8 and 10 a. m., at 12 noon, and at 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

North Cars leave Columbus for Marion at 7:30, 9:30 and 11:30 a. m., and at 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, ... and 7:30 p. m.

GREEN CAMP DIVISION.

Each car will be met at Owen by a car for Green Camp up to an hour yet to be arranged.

WOMEN PREFER HUSBAND TO CAREER; MUCH ADO ABOUT NEW WOMAN

Women Take Pride in Their Talents Which Enable Them To Fight the Battle of Life—Freedom of Women.

With all the ado made nowadays about the new woman, who, after all, as Austin Dobson says, is "as old as Eve," it is much to be doubted whether the average woman has any genuine or deeply rooted hankering after independence. To be sure, there are many women who, clever and capable, naturally take pride and pleasure in the talents which render them able to fight the battle of life for themselves, and not only to fight but win; to owe no many anything. But St. Paul qualified that precept of independence with the injunction to "love one another," and the men who really desire to put love out of their lives are not many; the women are so few as o be practically non-existent.

It is a mistake to speak as if that independence were a thing of the past. It is not, neither indeed is it ever likely to be. "Male and female created He them"; in the scheme of the universe the sexes are interdependent, and it is impossible to do away with love and marriage which make them one.

Although every year more women are breaking free and entering the arena of economic independence, yet a great proportion of those are pushed forth by circumstance, of necessity rather than volition, and would gladly return into the shelter of dependence if a favorable and pleasant opportunity to do so were afforded them. Also it is to be fairly questioned whether many of those whose mental ability requires an outlet do not feel in their secret souls that they have missed that which in life is best worth having, and that they would give up their careers should the right man lift a finger.

Else why is it that so many of the workers themselves, women who surely may be supposed to have attained freedom, still are susceptible to masculine opinion, and conform to convention? Able, free and successful women insist upon the fact that they are the "old fashioned type of women" in the conventional sense, although their way of living, and their ideas of what a "womanly woman" may fitly do, are such as their grandmothers would have held up their hands at with horror.

It was a wise woman who said that any who would was welcome to the rights of women, so long as she might freely enjoy all her privileges. The woman who can stand alone justly may be proud of her strength, but it is much to be doubted whether she greatly enjoys the exercise of that strength; whether she would not rather lean upon or, at most, stand shoulder to shoulder with a good man and true. Indeed, the stronger a woman mentally is, the greater is her delight in voluntarily submitting her will to the greater strength of the man whom she loves.

A boy at a district school once gave as his own original definition of the word husband, "A man who marries a woman to take care of her," and the idea was greatly to his credit. A man ought to marry a woman expecting to take care of her, and to make that his first duty in life. Her maternal function, its exigencies and requirements, constitute the strongest of claims upon his manhood, and where that is not called into exercise she still requires protection; she is or ought to be necessary to his happiness in her natural relation of companion, sympathizer, helper and consoler. If the women need the men, the men equally are, as said Mrs. Poyser, "'poor creatures without the women."—By Helen Oldfield.

CHARACTER COUNTS IN WORK; NO TRUE SUCCESS WITHOUT IT

The Story of the Success of One Man and How an Unfaithful Worker Loses His Position Quickly.

Character is an essential to business success, and a man is certain to fail without it.

A well known statesman, discussing the part character plays in the doing of work that counts, says: "An intelligent architect would not think of erecting a handsome building without putting it on a firm foundation. A sculptor carving a block of marble often rejects it when nearly finished because he finds it contains a flaw. For the same reason the far sighted business man refuses to build his career on any but a right foundation."

Unfaithful Worker Loses Place.

Character is the only right foundation. It is the ideal which determines what we put into our work. The ideal is commonly called ambition. The kind of ambition determines the quality of a man's work.

"There are some men who hold positions here more because of their integrity than for their ability," said the manager of a big store. "I never keep a man in our employ, however great his ability, if I find loose places in his character. Some months ago a man who had been working for me more than a year wished to know why his work had not been recognized by promotion. I told him he had shown ability, but his work fell short because it was only when my eyes were upon him he tried to do his best. I gave him another six months to overcome this serious defect, and then having found no improvement discharged him, giving him this word of friendly advice:

"'Look here, young man. If you wish to succeed, learn to know yourself. Get acquainted with your shortcomings and put your best ability into your work. The pleasure that comes in doing honest, conscientious work ought to give you more satisfaction than any salary I can pay you. If you lacked ability I should deal less harshly with you. It is your ability which shows me you are unwilling to put your talents to their best use.'"

A man's character is more important than his work. Work as an isolated factor has little meaning and small value. It is a means to an end and becomes a vital force as it relates itself to man.

A great deal is said about the chicanery of the modern successful business man. But there are plenty who are succeeding because they respect themselves, love their work, and use only fair methods.

Story of One Man's Success.

The president of a large railroad declares that "the small success I have won was obtained by simple methods. I commenced my career on a farm with poor soil and worse tools. It was the pride I took in doing my work well that made me a good farmer in spite of obstacles. When I came to the city and began my career as messenger and all the way up the climb I followed the same path.

"I saw boys about me who had more ability and better opportunities, but I banked myself on character. I tried to do every day's work as well as I could, irrespective of whether the boss was watching me or not. When there was a promotion I was usually the man pushed in, not because I had any special ability, but the management realized I wished to treat them square.

"Since I have become president I have plenty of opportunity to study the men and women working under me. There are men in our employ who outstrip me in ability. They are failing to produce their best fruits because they are unwilling to make their talents and opportunities count."

Character Counts in Music and Art.

When Massenet was asked recently what was the chief requisite for a great composer he answered: "Character— to know life at its best and to love it. A composer must have talent, an understanding of music and musical history. But his ideals make his works live after he dead."

There can be no real failure where a man puts character into his work and no real success where a man lacks it.—By John Trainor.

SHE'S A PINEAPPLE FARMER; FORMER TEACHER IS IN LUCK

Is Sent South for Her Health and Finds an Easy Way in Which To Make a Nice Living.

Three thousand dollars a year is the amount which Miss Christobelle Macy has cleared on her pineapple farm in the south of Florida for the last five years. The farm comprises four acres, and less than three is planted in pineapples.

"Ten years ago I was teaching school in New Hampshire when the physicians told me that the one chance for prolonging my life lay in going South, below the frost line, and living out of doors," Miss Macy told the reporter when describing her success as a pineapple farmer. "I had been teaching fifteen years and had saved $1,000.

"After the first shock was over I made up my mind to fight for my health just as I had had to fight for my education and as the family of a New England farmer have to fight for everything they get. I packed my few clothes and set out for Miami, Florida, because it seemed a bit nearer home than Mexico.

"The second day after my arrival I began to look around to see what sort of outdoor work I could find that would pay me enough to live on. I soon found that all the out of door work was done by negroes.

"I might have offered my services to gather fruits and vegetables for some of the farmers, but I knew I would be looked upon as queer. As I had determined to make my home among those people I had also determined to win their respect, and I knew enough to be sure that would be hard to get if I began by doing queer things.

"I talked the matter over with the woman in whose house I boarded and she explained to me that if I wanted to work out of doors she would advise me to rent a garden. Then I could call in as much hired help as I wanted and could either work along with them or not, just as I saw fit. She said many southern ladies and gentlemen worked their own land and nothing was ever thought of it. It was working in another's field, putting myself down on an equality with the negroes, that was objected to.

"Of course I followed her advice. Even my few days in the place had showed me that it was true. The garden I rented was a quarter of a mile from her house, and at first she thought it too far for me to walk, but gradually I convinced her that I was equal to the task of walking the distance four times a day and doing a good day's work among my vegetables besides.

"There was half an acre of ground and I planted English peas, snap beans and cucumbers. At the end of five months I had cleared enough to pay my expenses from the time I left home, railroad fare, board and all, with $12 left over. Besides I was twenty pounds heavier, had color in my face and hardly ever coughed.

"During these five months I had heard a lot about pineapples and I visited several pineries. Determining to try what I could do raising the fruit, I began to look about for a few acres of cheap land.

"I wanted land as much like that I had seen pineapples growing on on the keys as possible. When I found some the owner was quite willing to sell me four acres for $10 an acre, with the promise of as much more as I wanted at the same price, provided nobody came along and offered to pay more it in the meantime.

"It cost me $200 merely to have that land cleared and to build a four-roomed log house with a little log kitchen at the back. Of course the logs used in building the house were all cut from the land. That was the one point where I went against local prejudice, as only negroes in the South are supposed to live in log houses. The whites, however poor, feels that they must have a frame dwelling.

"As soon as work on the place was well under way I wrote for my younger sister and a cousin, a young boy who had always been delicate, to come on, and as soon as the house was finished we moved in. That year from July to the first of November the three of us set out 12,000 pineapple suckers that cost me six dollars a thousand. Eighteen months later I harvested 320 crates of pineapples averaging about thirty to the crate.

"This crop sold for an average of $2.50 a crate, making the gross receipts for that first year's crop $800. Deducting the cost of the four acres of land, the clearing and the building of the house, besides the railroad and other expenses of getting my sister and cousin to Florida and our living expenses, we calculated that we had cleared about $250. Not so bad for the first eighteen months of a farm worked by two women and a boy, at least it didn't seem so to us, who had been accustomed to farming in New Hampshire.

"That same year we set out suckers from my own plants and also suckers of the Abakka pineapple. Besides the fruit of that first crop I sold several thousand suckers, but as the money went to buy the suckers of the Abakkas we never counted that in the amount saved.

"As my cousin returned home that year my sister and I had to call in help both for weeding and gathering. As a pinery only has to be reset every six years and there is little or no work between gathering times if once the ground is properly mulched I have never found it necessary to hire help more than a few days each season.

"While in this climate pineapples can be planted any month in the year, the best results are obtained when it is done between the first of July and the first of November. The suckers and slips must be taken from the plants after the fruit is gathered.

"Suckers are the shoots which spring from the stem of the pineapple plant above ground. There are usually two to each plant and they are much to be preferred to slips, as they give a crop in eighteen months, while slips require a full year longer. These slips, perhaps I had better explain, are the shoots at the base of the fruit.

"Now that pineapple growing has become such a popular industry, there is always ready sale for both suckers and slips from healthy plants. Mine are always spoken for months ahead. Suckers I sell for $10 a thousand and slips for half that amount.

"Pineapples are very shallow rooted plants and after planting I never use any tool in their cultivation except the scuffle hoe. No good pineapple land forms a crust after a rain, and there is no advantage in tilling to save moisture. From my experience the quicker rain is soaked up by the soil the better effect it has on the pineapple.

"Although the leaves and stems of the old plants fall to the ground and after the first year form a fairly good mulch. I have always found it advantageous to spread a thick layer of pine needles on after setting out new plants. This goes a great way to keep down the weeds which will otherwise spring up during that year.

"There is, however, one great drawback to mulching. It is the danger of fire. Once a well mulched field of pineapples caught fire it would go like tinder.

"One item of expense for the pineapple grower to take into consideration, because it can not be done without, is fertilizer. I fertilize my pines every two months, using 1,000 pounds to the acre each time.

"Experiments have proved that pineapples need a lot of nitrogen, some potash and a little phosphoric acid. I use mostly dried blood and sulphate of potash, with once in a while cottonseed meal. I scatter the fertilizer broadcast over the leaves of the pines, and the rains wash it down into the axils of the leaves, where nearly always there is water.

"In my section of Florida pineapples blossom in January and February and the fruit ripens from April to June. Gathering pineapples is not the easiest work in the world, for one must go prepared against deep and often painful scratches. The older the field the sweeter the pines, but also the deeper and more numerous the scratches.

"The pickers must wear leggins and mittens of thick canvas and must be careful to give the fruit about an inch and a half of stem. The length of the stem makes a great difference with the way the fruit keeps, and for that reason considerable skill is required to make a good pine picker.

"While the degree of ripeness at which the fruit is picked depends on the length of time that will elapse before it reaches the market, it should never be picked before it is fully grown, otherwise it decays before it ripens. About an inch and a half of stem should be left by which to hang the fruit up for twenty-four hours before it is packed for shipping.

"When one is on the ground the best fruit to eat is one that the rats have tasted, as they have unfailing judgment on the quality of pines. Pineapples should always be gathered dry.

About the best method for picking is for one person to pick the fruit and toss it to a second person who stands in the path between the plants. This requires very little walking among the plants. Breaking the leaves of the pineapple plant is very injurious to it.

"I along with the majority of pineapple planters of my acquaintance, ship my pines in half-barrel crates holding from eighteen to thirty-six pines, according to size. While eighteen bring better prices than smaller fruit, if I had a larger farm I should try for the medium size fruit, as there is a greater demand for it.

"After the fruit is sorted according to size it is wrapped in tissue paper to prevent the skin from being broken and the fruit from wilting, and then packed with tips and butts alternating and firmly secured with excelsior.

"There are few culls, that is, inferior pines, but what there are find a ready sale in marmalade factories and for making a medicine used for indigestion. As my farm now stands I have only half an acre of red Spanish pineapple, as I find it more profitable on my small acreage to grow the fancy high priced varieties, like the smooth Cayenne and Abakka.

"They are more delicate, but in this climate, where frost, if it ever comes, is too light to count, they can be counted on as surely as the red Spanish, which is the pine seen in the general markets.

"Do I consider it a good field for women? Well, if I had only a few hundred dollars to invest and was fond of outdoor life I should certainly go into the business of raising pineapples, even if I didn't have to live in a warm climate.

"Now I am so much better that the doctors have told me I might return to New Hampshire in safety, but why should I become a school teacher on a salary of $600 a year when I can do so much better with pineapples? Necessity brought me here, preference is keeping me.

"I save more money here in one year than I did in the whole fifteen in which I taught. Yes, I advise women who have to come South for their health and who have a few dollars to invest to put it in a pineapple farm and do the work themselves. I'm not the only person in this vicinity who, coming down here in search of health, has remained because she can make a comfortable living easier than in her old home.—New York Sun.

THE WRONG BANK FOR HIM; MR. PENPHIST IN WRONG PLACE

A Man with $350 Finds Himself in a Place Set Apart for the Millionaires—How It Feels.

"When," said the man who writes pieces for magazines and things, "by some strange and unprecedented chance I had got hold of a matter of $350 all at one and the same time it looked big to me. By an even more curious chance there wasn't anything that I really needed to do with the money, so I decided that I'd bank it.

"Now I knew in a general way that in order to put money in a bank you've got to be known and give your pedigree and look respectible and all that, and I hated to approach a bank without any sort of credentials. Therefore I went to the business manager of a certain magazine which occasionally prints pieces that I write and asked him what I'd better do

"'Simplest thing in the world,' said he. 'I'll give you a note to our bank.'

"That sounded fine to me. He wrote me the note and I started for the bank a good deal tickled over how easy the little depositing proceeding had been made.

"The bank to which I had the note is in Wall street. I asked the uniformed man who was standing around where I'd find the receiving teller's window, and he pointed that window out to me. I got into line and watched the teller take in money.

"I must own that I was a bit stalled to note the great size of some of the deposits he was receiving. Why, fellows were giving the money to him by the satchelful. But I had my note in my pocket, and I remained complacent enough with that consciousness.

"When I reached the receiving teller I passed in my note, and the receiving teller, a decidedly civil young man, opened it and read it. Then he looked at me, after which he read the note again, this time with a sort of puzzled expression on his countenance. I didn't see why the receiving teller should be puzzled over such a simple matter. But puzzled he seemed. He rang a bell and the uniformed man who'd directed me to that window appeared.

"'Show this gentleman to the office of the cashier,' said the receiving teller to the uniformed man, at the same time regarding me with a pleasant smile, and the uniformed man led me down the passageway and took me behind a railing, where there was a handsome gray haired gentleman sitting at a desk.

"The handsome gray haired gentleman received me cordially and invited me to be seated. I handed him my note, which the receiving teller had returned to me, and he leaned back in his chair and read it carefully. Then he too looked puzzled after he'd read the note a second time. Then he looked at me pleasantly over the tops of his spectacles.

"'Ahem!' said the handsome gray haired gentleman, not disagreeably, but in a nice, bankerlike way. 'Might I—er—inquire, Mr. Penphist, without seeming to be unduly inquisitive, as to how—er—large a—er—balance you would usually be carrying?'

"Well, that was a civil enough question—nothing inquisitive about it.

"'Why, sir,' I said to the handsome gray haired gentleman, 'I am opening an account with a matter of some $350, but I shall no doubt make some additions to that within the next few months, and probably I shall carry a balance of—well, say, $500 or $600 right along.'

"The kindly cashier with the gray hair fairly beamed upon me.

"'Er just so, just so,' said he, twiddling his thumbs. 'We feel complimented, Mr. Penphist, we really do, that you should have come to us. And it is unfortunate—er—really unfortunate that we are so utterly lacking in facilities for taking care of accounts of such a character.

"'You see, Mr. Penphist, our institution is of—er—a sort of special character. It is used as a depository by — — Well, perhaps I should put it in a more clear manner. I say it to you in confidence, you understand, Mr. Penphist, but we have only 1,600 depositors on our books, and these 1,600 depositors' aggregate balances amount all the time to a matter of one hundred and ten millions of dollars.'

"Well, that was about enough. I saw the light then. I'd drifted into a millionaire's bank on the careless credentials of a business manager who'd written me that note no doubt in a thoughtless mood.

"The gray haired cashier acted bully about it. He recommended a fine bank to me, 'one that combines perfect responsibility with the necessary facilities for handling accounts like er yours, Mr. Penphist,' he added.

"For all of the cashier's niceness I walked out of there into the cold gray light of Wall street feeling like a good deal of a human caterpillar.

"I didn't go to the bank recommended to me by the cashier. Didn't have the nerve to visit any more banks. I've got $62 left of the $350, but I'm going to use her as a nest egg, and maybe some day, even yet, I'll have a bank account."—New York Sun.

OPENING OF THE BIG PROSPERITY CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE.

More than fifty cities were represented by delegates at the opening of the prosperity convention in Baltimore. This big gathering of business men who are determined to do all they can to restore business confidence is an excellent example of American pluck and optimism. The Optimist clubs of various southern and western cities were the moving spirit in the convention. Their motto is "Be an Optimist and Smile." Baltimore made splendid preparations to entertain the 10,000 delegates that had been invited to the convention. Business men's organizations, commercial clubs, civic societies and scores of kindred associations were represented at the opening reception to the delegates, and enthusiasm was unbounded.

Cards Issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Martin, of Iberia, have issued invitations announcing the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Ethel Ferne Martin, to Mr. Ray B. Bending. The marriage will take place at the bride's home, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, March 19.

160 Acre FARMS Western Canada FREE

Illustration Showing Mixed Farming Scene in

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily obtainable in these great grain-growing, stock raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

H. M. WILLIAMS
413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio
Canadian Government Agent

1839——1908

From the year of its opening, 1839, to the present time, the business of this bank has gone forward without interruption. And never before has it been so well prepared to meet and satisfy the needs of its patrons as now. If your are not a patron, let this be your invitation to become one.

NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
OLD ACCOUNTS PROTECTED.
All ACCOUNTS APPRECIATED.

Ample cash reserve at all times, insuring the safety and quick availability of all deposits.

The Marion County Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.
Capital and Surplus $315,500.00.

GENERAL
Farm Harness.

W. H. Siples, who was in business for years at Richwood, has purchased the Kinsler & Felty shop on north Main street, and has stocked it with the best of everything in harness and supplies.

'Twill pay you to be our customer.

W. H. SIPLES.

GEORGE D. COPELAND. JOHN B. BARTRAM
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Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion, O.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BENNETT BUILDING.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR
Saves work of carrying and washing pans or crocks. Skims most cream from milk. Is very strong and durable. Parts are few, simple, easy to get at. Only two parts inside bowl — easy to wash. Low milk tank (see picture.) Sold by
J. W. Klinefelter
Phone 1052
MARION

The Store that sells the most WATCHES
LARGEST STOCK RIGHT PRICES
ALL GUARANTEED
NELSON & SONS.

GEORGE STRINE LOSES HIS LIFE ON RAILROAD

Mystery Surrounds the Killing of Man.

LEAVES A WIDOW AND SMALL CHILDREN

A Deplorable Situation—Bert Dunn, Who Is with Strine Just Before the Accident, Tells Stories That Are Conflicting—Coroner's View of the Killing of Strine.

Mystery surrounds the death of George Strine, thirty-seven years old, who was killed on the right-of-way of the Hocking Valley Railway company near the Silver street crossing, Friday night, March 6, at o'clock. Just how he was killed is not known. Bert Dunn, his companion, tells conflicting stories. Dunn told Coroner E. L. Brady that he and Strine were throwing off coal. "I was on one car and George was on another," Dunn informed the coroner. He did not know how Strine happened to fall, he said.

To others, Friday night, at the Hess & Markert morgue, Dunn recited a very different story. He declared that he and Strine had been up town together and had started home. Strine lived on Fountain street, and, according to Dunn, they caught a northbound Hocking Valley freight train at the Silver street crossing to ride as far as the Garden City pike. "I got off at the Garden street pike," said Dunn, "and waited for George to get off. The train went by and I didn't see him. Down the track I saw two men with lanterns. I went down, and there I saw a man on the ground. I never dreamed it was George until one of the lanterns flashed on his face and I saw it was him."

Dunn did not tell the trainmen that he had been with Strine. He was frightened. He says that after alighting from the train at the Garden City pike he lit his pipe and waited for Strine, and although he saw the trainmen with their lanterns examining something, he did not go to see what was wrong right away.

Strine's body had been passed over by a Hocking Valley switch engine. Coroner Brady believes that the man must have fallen from the freight train and lay unconscious along the tracks. When the switch engine came, the coroner believes that Strine was struck by it and received the injuries which caused his death. When the coroner, Dr. Carl W. Sawyer and a nurse from the Dr. C. E. Sawyer sanatorium arrived in the Hess & Markert ambulance, Strine had just breathed his last.

The dead man's friends do not believe that he was throwing coal from the train when he met his death. Dunn's conflicting stories do not satisfy the authorities. The fact that the palms of Strine's hands were clean when he was taken to the Hess & Markert morgue indicates, his friends say, that he was not dumping coal. If he had been doing this, they say his hands would have been black, as he wore no gloves. He was simply riding the train to the Garden City pike on his way home on Fountain street, Strine's friends assert.

A widow and four children survive. Mrs. Strine, soon to become a mother, lies in a serious condition. The children are Minnie, aged thirteen; Paul, aged ten; Enos, aged eight, and Lydia, aged two. Strine also leaves four sisters and three brothers.

Until a short time ago the dead man had been employed in the Norris & Christian stone quarries. Recently he had been doing little odd jobs for his brother-in-law, R. L. Berry, [illegible] Fountain street.

The coroner's examinations disclose that Strine had [illegible] from internal injuries. His scalp was practically torn off, there being a slight fracture in the back part of the skull. His right ribs were crushed, his left arm fractured between the elbow and the shoulder. The left side was severely bruised and there was a deep cut in the bridge of his nose. In Strine's pocket was found fifty cents. He had a bundle of towels in one of his pockets.

PENNIES ARE BROUGHT FROM HIDING PLACE

Old-Fashioned Coins Are Returned to Circulation.

How the pennies laid aside by the thrifty housewives on the theory that "pennies make dollars" or as curios are brought from their hiding places and used in periods such as this was illustrated at the dry goods store of Frank Brothers & Company Friday.

A woman customer appeared at the store and purchased necessities to the value of $1.82. When she paid the clerk she counted out 182 pennies of the issue in vogue in 1857, the old-fashioned pennies bearing a flying eagle in relief and heavily alloyed with nickel.

The pennies attracted a great deal of attention in the store as they have been out of common circulation for a long time.

F. A. Stengle, optician, S. State St 210-e&wk

RIGS RECOVERED BY THEIR OWNERS

Robbers Leave Stolen Rigs at Richwood Saturday.

Richwood, O., March 9.—[Special.]—Two horses and buggies hitched at the rear of Benjamin Woods' residence in Richwood, Saturday, attracted the attention of Mr. Woods because they stood all day without attention and he reported the matter to the town marshal. On investigation it was learned that the rigs were those that had been stolen by the Mt. Victory bank robbers Friday night. They were identified by the owners. After leaving the rigs it is supposed the men boarded a car for Delaware. A conductor on the interurban stated that three men boarded a car about two and one-half miles south of Richwood and got off at Delaware. He said they acted very suspiciously.

WILLIAMS IS TO BE A CANDIDATE

Wants To Head State Democratic Ticket This Fall.

Columbus, O., March 9.—The name of James M. Williams, of Cleveland, president of the senate, will be presented to the Democratic state convention as a candidate for governor.

"I will be a candidate for governor," he said today. "I have been urged to announce my candidacy by friends in many parts of the state, and I have decided to do so. I will not ask the nomination as the representative of any faction, but as a Democrat. I shall use every honest endeavor to be nominated."

Oliver H. Hughes, of Hillsboro, a member of the state railroad commission, and Senator E. A. Hafer, of Cincinnati, are also being talked of as probable candidates.

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Underfloor Ventilating System Is Unsafe.

WILL MAKE CHANGES DURING THE SUMMER

System Is Changed Recently at the State Street Building and Evidences Are Found of a Fire Which Is Smothered After Charring the Joists and Floor.

Extensive repairs will be made the coming summer in the Marion school buildings. The underfloor ventilating system which has long been placed under the ban as dangerous by the state school authorities and which is now in use at the Silver Street and Greenwood buildings, the Lincoln, Central and High schools, will be torn out and the direct ventilating system installed.

For months members of the board of education have known that the underfloor ventilating system in the local schools has been unsafe. A month and a half ago when the underfloor system was taken out of the State Street building and the direct system was installed it was found that the floor underneath and the joists in the northeast room on the first floor were charred in many places. There had been a fire, which, because of a lack of draft, had been smothered. The discovery created uneasiness among the members of the board, and the janitors were urged to eb doubly cautious.

Owing to the fact that it would be necessary to dismiss the schools, it was decided not to tear out the underfloor ventilation until the summer vacation. Meanwhile, every precaution is being taken by the janitors to see that the floors do not become hot.

Fire Chief Thomas J. McFarland will be requested by the board to make an official inspection of all the buildings. The state factory inspector will also be asked to come to Marion and examine the Central building, which is said to have been condemned, but for which statement no authority can be found.

"If the building is not safe we ought to know it," said J. Wilber Jacoby, a member of the board of education. "If the state factory inspector examines the building and pronounces it as unsafe, then something must be done."

The fact that the ventilating system in the ill-fated Collinwood school building was of the underfloor style has aroused considerable comment. With the direct ventilating system, if fire breaks out in a room, it has a tendency to be drawn to one place. In the event of a fire in a building with the underfloor ventilating system, the fire is sucked all over the building within a short space of time.

Released from Jail.

John C. Newton was released from jail Monday, by County Auditor Charles L. Allen, as an indigent prisoner unable to pay his fine. Newton was arrested for train jumping and was fined five dollars and costs in the court of Justice C. E. Gompf. He was committed to jail until the fine was paid. Henry Watson, Newton's companion, is still in jail. He will be released within a few days.

He who believes nothing until he understands it fully must have a limited range of knowledge.

NICE SUM COLLECTED BY LOCAL TEACHERS

"Tag Day" Brings Over $700 To Spend for Charity.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO RELIEVE NEEDY

Headquarters Established by the Relief Committee in the Fite Block on East Center Street—Those in Need Can Apply at Headquarters. Donations To Be Received.

In future "Tag Day" and "For Sweet Charity's Sake" will be synonymous terms in Marion. Over $700 were donated to the teachers who dotted the streets, Saturday, stopping every untagged man and woman. The money will be used to relieve the suffering among the poor of the city. In fact, some of it was used, Saturday. A woman, with a three-months-old babe, was found in destitute circumstances, and immediately she was provided with fuel, food and clothing purchased with money donated during the day.

Sunday night, in all the churches of the city, the pastors announced the wonderful success of "tag day," stating that headquarters had been obtained in an upstairs room of the Fite block on east Center street, the first building west of the Free Baptist church.

From 2 to 5 o'clock at this place each day relief will be given those who ask it. Some one will be there to look after the applying needy. All persons in the city who know of any family that is in want are requested to present themselves at the headquarters of this charitable movement and leave the addresses of the deserving poor. People who wish to make donations of clothing, etc., are also requested to do so.

A temporary organization, composed of Rev. S. C. Bates as president and Mrs. James G. Fairbanks as treasurer, will probably be made permanent. A meeting was held, Monday afternoon for that purpose. The Salvation army and all other charitable organizations in the city are requested to report all cases that they cannot handle to those in charge of the "tag day" fund.

The school teachers who "played tag" with the pedestrians, Saturday, for charity, were Eleanor Freeland, Lillian Burgess, Mildred Dickerson, Lena Willauer, Jennie Peters, Emma Cunningham, Anna Edith Anderson, Dessie Gregory, Isabelle Freeland, Gladys Cleveland, Grace Irey, Alma Howser, Flora Slough, Stella Bell, Mariana Reinicke, Mamie Weber, Carrie Morris, Ruth Edwards, Anna Schoenlaub, Zelda Ramer, Clara Klinefelter and May Arthur.

The assistant teachers who were out with tags were Ada Monnette, Alice Cheney, Stella Fahey, Ava Klinefelter, Ina Klinefelter, Bernice Langer, Cleo Langer, Margaret Dickerson, Metta Bush, Margaret O'Conner, Charlotte McMurray, Lida Willauer, Ruth McKinniss and Dorothy Anderson.

PROBATE.

In the matter of Frank M. Cook, deceased, John M. Freeman, John Humphrey and Modeski Hord have been named as appraisers of real estate in the probate court, Fred W. Warner has been appointed guardian ad litem of Edward Cook.

Isaac Dickason, George Weidemire and John Sulzer have been appointed appraisers and Charles H. Conley guardian ad litem for the minor defendants in the matter of the guardian's sale of real estate by Ray Irwin and others.

Charles A. Monnette, executor of the estate of Oliver Monnette, has filed a report of private sale of personal property.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Fields an inventory and appraisment have been filed.

Mary Retterer, guardian of John G. Retterer and others, has filed an inventory of her wards' property.

John T. Lehey, administrator of the estate of Martin F. Coughlin, has filed an inventory and appraisment.

Herman D. Ward, administrator of the estate of Assenith Grubb.

Barbara Ringert, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Ringert, has filed an inventory and appraisment.

A copy of the last will and testament of Minnie Salter, late of Huron county, probated in Huron county, has been recorded in the Marion county probate court for the reason that the decedent had real estate in this county.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Dora Matilda Zieg and Daniel [illegible] both of Green Camp.

Responds to Toast.

The Los Angeles Herald of February 17, in describing an affair given in honor of Madame Carreno, the famous pianist, makes reference to Mme. Genevra Johnston-Bishop, who responded to a toast, "To Our Guest of Honor," and gave a charming word picture of the home life of Madame Carreno.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN OFFICERS

People Must Stop Spitting About Promiscuously.

Since the superintendent of streets has placed a large force of men at work throughout the city to clean the streets and walks, Chief Cornwell has instructed the officers of the force to be more strict in keeping the walks of the business section of the city in a cleaner condition.

The old ordinance of the state board of health will be enforced and notices will be put up forbidding persons from spitting on the walks, flagging or steps of any public building. About a year ago this ordinance was given more attention by the officers and after several arrests the habit was broken for a time.

The attention of the officers has also been called to the fact that for some time a number of the pool room owners of the city have been allowing minors to play in their places. This will have to be stopped by owners of such places or arrests will follow.

Pleasant Affair.

Miss Anna Myers, of Harpster, entertained the members of the Embroidery club of that place at her home Wednesday, March 4.

The guests present were Misses Edna Kennedy, Cecil Iden, Carrie Lewis, Katherine Myers, Mary Hill, Blanche Parker, Edith Parker and Alice Rhoads. Embroidery work was enjoyed during the afternoon after which a luncheon was served.

Released from Jail.

Charles Carr, arrested for train riding and sentenced to jail from Justice Charles E. Gompf's court, was released from jail last Friday.

FAVORABLE REPORTS RECEIVED BY BOARD

Work on the Public Library Is Progressing Nicely.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES HOLD A MEETING

Suggestions as to the Class of Books To Be Purchased—Board Is Anxious To Meet the Approval of the Patrons of the Library—Work of an Expert.

Rapidly Marion's beautiful library building on south Main street is nearing completion, and, unless present plans miscarry, it will be thrown open to the public early in April. The interior decorators have about completed their work and for several days men have been busy hauling dirt to fill in and level off the grounds which are being made high.

Monday night, at a meeting of the board of library trustees in the offices of Copeland & Bartram, favorable reports of the progress being made were received. Long lists of proposed books for the new library were examined. Many suggestions have been received from the people as to the public's taste, not only for fiction, but for historical and philosophical works. The trustees say they are glad to receive these suggestions, as it gives them an idea as to what the people desire.

In the absence of President J. F. Dombaugh, who is in Florida, A. C. Holland presided. A number of bills were allowed, and plans for the opening of the new library were discussed.

Miss Rachel Smith, the expert employed to index and catalogue all the present books, is making rapid progress, but she has all the work she can do in order to get things in readiness for an early April opening. The closing of the library to facilitate her work has brought hardship to many sick and invalid in the city, who depended on the library for their reading matter, and for this reason the board is anxious to open the new building as quickly as possible.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed in the local postoffice:

Women—Miss Emma Berryman, Mrs. D. W. Doty, Miss Edna Fabian, Mrs. Lela Haman, Miss Estelle Heller, Miss Nennie Jones, Miss Jane Lowry, Mrs. Irene Little, Mrs. E. Little, c/o John McPherson, Miss Effie McGill, Mrs. R. L. Manley, Miss Lida M[illegible], care New York Society Girls company, Miss Bertha Roberts, Mrs. S. W. [illegible]ard, Miss Edna J. Ward.

Men—G. L. Blackburn, H. C. B[illegible], [illegible] Bell, J. C. Blackburn, [illegible] Brown, Allen Cory, Clyde Cole, Edward Hall, John Hill, Andy Halsh[illegible], H. A. Weidmeyer, William P. Johnson, George Kebler, F. H. L[illegible], Andrew McDermott, M[illegible], L. C. Rexroad, A. J. Sherman.

Firms—The Triumph Manufacturing company, Marion Pump & Plumbing company, Enterprise Manufacturing company.

Foreign—Miko B. Wryanor, [illegible], Nicholas M[illegible], [illegible] Lazzio Ferr[illegible].

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

You cannot cancel the custom of [illegible] on your fellows by occasionally praying to your Father above.

Death Message.

J. C. Munson, of North Main street, received a message Sunday announcing the death of his only sister, Mrs. Mary Baker, at Marysville.

When a woman smiles it can mean anything except what it seems to.

COLLEGE men are said to be the smartest, most critical dressers and that's one reason why Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are so very popular in college towns. These clothes are not made for college men only; if you never went to college, that's no reason why you can't dress in style.

We're ready to show you or any other man the best clothes ever seen in this town; they're Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; all-wool fabrics, perfectly tailored, accurate in style, correct in fit.

Best money's worth of clothes you ever saw. We can show you suits in many styles from $18, $20, $25, $30 up to $45. Overcoats, such as you'll like, from $15, $18, $25, $30 and up to $50.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

STRELITZS.

BROWN & MOLINE

FARM MACHINERY.

The record of these two lines of machinery is one grand chain of satisfaction to users—and the new 1908 styles possess so many attractive features that you should by all means see them before buying. Prices are a trifle higher on a few things—but you can't match them at that.

BROWN MOLINE

Riding and Walking Cultivators
Disc Harrows, with or without Truck.
Drag Harrows.
Single and Double Shovel Plows.
Hay Rakes and Tedders.
Corn Planters—Gretchen and Edge Drop.
Scotch Clipper Breaking Plows.

Also the famous Buckeye Drills.

The Kling Hardware Co.

Here is a Nobby Model

Fashioned after our own sketches. We present it in the newest colors, elephants breath, brown, tan, buff and in the most favored patterns, stripes predominating. WHILE EVERY CREATION OF THIS HOUSE is stamped with marked individuality and emphatic good form the PRICES ARE NO HIGHER than those of garments without a subtle grace or choiceness of pattern.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHES SHOP.

Arguments are Numerous IN FAVOR OF BUYING ALL FEEDS OF OUR ELEVATOR.

JUST PHONE NO. 22 YOUR NEXT ORDER.

THE OHIO MILLING AND ELEVATOR COMPANY

MAKES REPORT TO THE SENATE

Military Affairs Committee on Brownsville.

THREE REPORTS ARE SUBMITTED

One Sustains Action of the President.

It Is Signed by Chairman in Behalf of the Committee—Another Is Signed by Senators Scott, Foraker, Bulkley and Hemenway and the Third by Foraker and Bulkley, Which Vindicates the Negroes.

Washington, March 11.—After an exhaustive inquiry of over a year the military affairs committee of the senate today formally reported on the "Brownsville affray."

Three reports were submitted, one by Chairman Warren, on behalf of the committee, in which the Democratic members joined, and which, in the main, sustains the action of the president in dismissing the negro soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth infantry; a minority report signed by Senators Scott, Foraker, Bulkley and Hemenway, and a separate report signed by Foraker and Bulkley alone, which completely vindicates the soldiers of the charges made against them, and recommending legislation for the restoration to them of all the rights from which they have been deprived.

The Foraker-Bulkley report consisted approximately of 15,000 words. Following an exhaustive analysis of the testimony taken by the committee, it draws these conclusions:

Conclusions Drawn.

That the testimony wholly fails to identify the particular individuals, or any of them, who participated in the Brownsville shooting affair.

That the testimony wholly fails to show "that the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth United States infantry, or any of them, entered into any agreement, or so-called 'conspiracy of silence,' or that they had among themselves any understanding of any nature to withhold any information of which they, or any of them, might be possessed concerning the shooting affray."

That the testimony is contradictory and much of it so unreliable that it is not sufficient to sustain the charges that any of the soldiers participated in the shooting.

That the "weight of the testimony shows that none of the soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth United States infantry participated in the shooting affray."

Two Recommendations.

The two senators then made the following recommendations:

"Whereas, the testimony shows that the discharged men have a good record as soldiers, and that many of them had by their long and faithful serice acquired valuable rights of which they are deprived by a discharge without honor; and, whereas, the testimony shows beyond a reasonable doubt that whatever may be the fact as to who did the shooting, many of the men so discharged were innocent of any offense in connection therewith; therefore, it is, in our opinion, the duty of congress to provide by appropriate legislation for the correction of their records, for their reenlistment and reinstatement in the army, and for the restoration to them of all the rights of which they have been deprived, and we so recommend."

Inconsistent with Theory.

In their review of the case, Senators Foraker and Bulkley assert that the testimony of the eye-witnesses against the soldiers is not reliable, because of the darkness of the night, which made it impossible to see with any distinction, and because of so many contradictions of the testimony of the various witnesses, that microscopic inspection of the exploded shells conclusively proved the innocense of the soldiers, and that their own testimony as to their innocence is confirmed by existing facts relative to ammunition, gun cleaning, inspection, etc.

"All these points are absolutely inconsistent with the theory that the soldiers did the shooting," says the report, "but in addition to what such evidence proves, there is the improbability of soldiers with such a record as these soldiers had, forming and executing any such conspiracy, and especially in the way claimed."

The general report of the minority signed by Scott, Foraker, Hemenway and Bulkley, reached the same conclusion as those in the Foraker-Bulkley special report, except that one holding that the testimony showed that none of the negro soldiers had participated in the affair. It says:

"We have not felt that the conflicting and circumstantial evidence given by many of those who testified against men of the Twenty-Fifth infantry should be given a more consideration, and in some instances even as much, as the testimony of officers and soldiers of the army, who have served the country loyally and faithfully.

"It is not our purpose to uphold any guilty person nor to criticise army discipline but we do feel that it is essential to stand by those who are giving their services to their country and who obey the law. The persons who were guilty of the shooting affray at Brownsville should be severely punished—after they are proven guilty."

The Majority Report.

The majority report is signed by Warren, Lodge, Warner and Dupont, Republicans, and Taliaferro, Foster, Overman, Frazier and McCreary, Democrats.

It finds that the shooting up of Brownsville "was done by some of the soldiers belonging to the Twenty-Fifth infantry," but that the testimony "fails to identify the particular soldier or soldiers."

The passing of a law is recommended for reenlistment of innocent negro soldiers, in accordance with the wishes of the president and the committee submits a bill, stating "that it is reasonable to believe that all the soldiers were not concerned in the commission of the crime either as principals or accessories."

The bill is signed only by the Republican members of the committee.

President Suggests Law.

Washington, March 11.—The president today sent a letter to the senate suggesting the passage of a law which will allow discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth infantry to reenlist in the army, if they produce satisfactory evidence that they were not concerned in the Brownsville raid.

TUBERCULOSIS GREAT SCOURGE

Averages 159 Deaths to Every 100,000 People.

HIGHEST DEATH RATE OUT WEST

California and Colorado Are the States.

The Explanation Is That Those Afflicted of the White Plague Go to Those States To Regain Their Lost Health—Death Rate from Suicide Shows a Decidedly Unpleasant Increase.

Washington, March 7.—Death statistics for 1906, in fifteen states made public today by the census bureau, show that by far the greatest scourge of the country is tuberculosis, with an average of 159 deaths per 100,000 population. However, this is a decrease of ten since 1905. Colorado and California were the states with the highest mortality records from the white plague, with South Dakota and Michigan the two lowest. The death rate for suicide apparently showed a large increase from 1902 to 1905, but 1906 statistics exhibit a marked decrease, being 5,853. Of this number, 4,521 were males. The entire number of violent deaths was 10,552 about 120.9 per 100,000. Railway accidents were responsible for 7,090 lives and 183 persons were killed in automobile accidents. The entire death rate of the states and cities, in which statistics were collected, was 16.1 per 1,000 of population. The annual average rate during the same period for England and Wales was sixteen, for Scotland 16.9, Ireland 17.6, Germany 19.9, and France 19.6. Several foreign countries [illegible] as 11.5 a death rate as twenty five per 1,000. The death rate among negroes was more than [illegible] per cent higher than that for whites in the section examined, being 25.1 per 1,000.

$1.59 buys for Beatty & Long the equal of any woman's $2.00 light weight shoe sold elsewhere don't take our word see the shoe. wk&f

The man who [illegible] put his [illegible] has a [illegible] of [illegible]

SPRING IS NEAR

at hand, and if you're wise you will help Nature get rid of the impurities collected in the system during the winter months by taking a short course of the Bitters. It is wonderful the amount of good it can do at this particular season.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will purify the blood, make sleep restful and cure Spring Fever, Colds, Grippe, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness and Malaria, Fever and Ague. We guarantee the same to be absolutely pure.

YOUNG WOMEN SHOT TO DEATH

Two Found Dead in Bed Wednesday,

IN A FASHIONABLE BOARDING-HOUSE

One Is Shot by Other, the Police Say.

Miss Sarah Chamberlain Weed Escapes from a Sanitarium and Goes to Home of Miss Hardee, a Former Business Partner—Latter Takes Former in for Night—Nurse Hears Two Shots—Finds Them Dead.

Boston, Mass, March 11.—Two young women were found shot to death in bed this morning at the fashionable Laurens school, No. 107 Audubon road. One of them, a Miss Weed, escaped last night from a sanitarium in Newton, and fled to the school, where her friend, a Miss Hardy, agreed to care for her during the night.

This morning the school nurse heard two shots in the room and when the door was burst open both women were found dead.

All information regarding the identity of the dead women is carefully guarded at the school. The police theory is a suicide pact, but there is another story that one of the women killed her friend and then shot herself.

The police say that the woman who did the shooting was Miss Sarah Chamberlain Weed and that her chum, whom she killed before herself committing suicide was Miss Elizabeth Bailey Hardee.

Miss Weed lived at No. 112 west Willow Grove avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and Miss Hardee at No. 211 Gwynnet street, East Savannah, Georgia. Each was in the thirties and had been intimate friends since their graduation from Wellesley college. Miss Hardee received her diploma in 1894, while Miss Weed received hers a year later. Miss Hardee was an instructor in mathematics at Wellesley in 1899 and 1900 and since that time has been teaching in Vermont. Miss Weed had also been teaching in various parts of the country and last summer they opened a fashionable boarding-school. On the day the school opened, Miss Weed broke down as the result of overwork and was taken to a sanitarium.

Revolver Grasped in Hand.

Because the revolver was found clutched in Miss Weed's hands and though the reports of her unsettled mental condition, the police believe that she shot Miss Hardee and then killed herself.

Last summer the two women pooled their resources and established the Laurens school where they prepared girls for college.

Hard work to make the institution successful caused Miss Weed's nervous breakdown and she was obliged to quit work and go to a sanitarium at Norwood. Later she changed to a similar institution at West Newton. The latter was not a place where patients are under restraint and when Miss Weed decided to leave yesterday afternoon the physicians after vainly trying to dissuade her, had to let her have her own way.

About 6 o'clock last evening she arrived at the Laurens school. There she gave such evident signs of mental derangement that Miss Hardeen tried to persuade her to return immediately to the sanitarium. But she proved obstinate and finally it was decided that she should spend the night at the school.

Murderer Retires Early.

Miss Weed went to bed early, but was unable to sleep and was heard pacing the floor until about 1 o'clock this morning when she sought her partner's room.

Miss Hardee asked her to spend the rest of the night in her room. After the two friends had gone to bed, the building was quiet until shortly after 6 o'clock this morning.

Then two shots were heard in quick succession.

Miss Page, the school matron, rushed into the room and found both women dead in bed. Miss Hardee had been shot [illegible] of the brain, while Miss Weed had a bullet through her temple. A smoking revolver lay on Miss Weed's breast where it evidently had dropped after she fired the last shot. Both women must have died almost instantly.

The tragedy caused a panic among the twenty girls in the school and it was some time before it was reported to the police.

New fresh spring footwear for men women and children bought almost daily by Beatty & Long See us wk

ARMOR BELT ON WARSHIPS

Officers Join in the Chorus of Recent Criticism.

ARMOR BELT TOO LOW ON ALL BOATS

Two Naval Officers Are Emphatic in Statements.

Captain Winslow Bases His Views on Experience in Service Aboard Two Ships—Commander A. L. Key Talks of Various Defects Avoided in the Building of British War Vessels—The Speed Trials Given.

Washington, March 11.—Captain C. McRae Winslow, assistant chief of the bureau of navigation, who was recently assigned to the command of the battleship, New Hampshire, and Commander A. L. Key, who will be in command of the swift scout cruiser, Salem, as soon as she is completed, joined yesterday before the senate naval committee in the chorus of criticism which has been heard recently from the seagoing fighting officers to the effect that the main armor belt on the ships of the American navy is placed too low to afford proper protection in time of battle. After listening to Captain Winslow's reasons for believing this to be the case, Senator Burrows asked him the direct question.

"Taking into consideration all possible conditions, on which one of the American ships do you think the armor is misplaced?"

"I should say on all of them," was the prompt reply. "The armor belt is too low on all."

"Just how much is it too low?"

"I can't say. It varies in different ships, and it is my opinion that the waterline of all the ships is not sufficiently protected, because the armor does not come up enough above the water."

Captain Winslow said he based his views on his experience on board the battleships, Indiana and Kearsarge, and his observations of other ships. They were habitually lower in the water than normal water line shown in the drawings of the construction department and he contended that if two-thirds of the stores, ammunition and water supplies were put upon any one of the ships, they would sink below the designed normal draft.

Speaking of this, and of the necessity of having full stores of coal and ammunition aboard, if expecting to meet an enemy, the witness defended the Russian admiral, Rojestvensky, who kept his ships loaded heavily with coal. He would have been foolish if he had not done so, he said, and but for that fact, the Russian ships which finally reached Manila would have been lost.

Speaking of the accident on the Massachusetts, January, 1903, in which several men lost their lives, Captain Winslow said that burning powder had dropped from the turret into the handling room below.

"This was after it had been reported to the navy department by Commander Sims in 1902 that just such an accident would happen," he said. "It is my opinion that the turrets would have been changed then."

Commander A. L. Key, the next witness, declared that "there are several defects in our ships which have been avoided in British ships of the same type."

Speaking of the speed trials of ships, he said that they were lightly loaded, in order to get a fictitious speed, whereas, in actual service they would be a foot or two deeper in the water and a knot or two slower.

MAN MURDERED WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF

Domestic Troubles Are Given as Cause of Tragedy.

Omaha, Neb., March 10.—Glen Rathbun, of DesMoines, Iowa, killed his wife and then shot himself in the kitchen of the home of R. S Hall, a leading attorney of this city, Tuesday. The woman was employed as a domestic and had just finished preparing breakfast when her husband entered. He fired two shots, both taking effect in the woman's head. Mrs. Rathbun managed to crawl through the pantry into the dining-room, where the family was at breakfast. Mr. Hall jumped up from the table and ran into the kitchen but Rathbun threatened him with the pistol and drove him back to the dining-room. He then shot himself in the head, dying instantly. His wife died on the dining-room floor before she could be given assistance. Domestic troubles are given as the cause of the tragedy.

Save your oxford shoe money until you see the price the good things Beatty & Long are showing. wk&f

A SEPARATION FROM HUSBAND

Evelyn Thaw Begins an Action for Divorce.

HER HUSBAND TO DEFEND THE CASE

Official Announcement Made by Counsel.

The Action of the Plaintiff Based on the Allegation That the Defendant Is Insane at the Time the Marriage Is Contracted—Attorneys for Each Side Discuss the Case—Grapevine Stories.

New York, March 11.—Papers in the suit of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw against Harry K. Thaw and his mother as next of kin, asking the annulment of their marriage on the ground that Thaw was insane when it was contracted, were served on Thaw in the state asylum for the criminal insane, at Matteawan, and on his mother, at the Hotel Lorraine soon after noon today, by representatives of the younger Mrs. Thaw's lawyer, Daniel O'Rielly. The complaint is of the briefest character, and simply recites that he was insane prior to the marriage and has been so continually ever since.

In announcing that the papers had been served, Lawyer O'Rielly declared he was authorized to deny the report that it had been agreed to settle $50,000 on the younger Mrs. Thaw and also to make her an allowance of $15,000 a year for life. He also emphatically denied the report that she is contemplating a return to the stage, saying: "Mrs. Evelyn Thaw has no plans for the immediate future."

Two Stories Circulated.

Despite this denial, the two stories are still being circulated by friends of the Thaw family who called attention to the fact that only as short a time ago as yesterday O'Rielly denied Mrs. Thaw would sue for an annulment and also admitted she had received an offer to become a star in a musical comedy. The very fact that O'Reilly has made many conflicting statements since he became personal attorney for Mrs. Evelyn Thaw is pointed out by those who favor the other story.

One report is circulated along Broadway that not only is Mrs. Thaw to star, but that the part she will take has been written for her. It contemplates the "big scene" of the play a representation of a courtroom where she, as the heroine of the play, is put through a grilling cross-examination by a lawyer, who seeks to discredit her. It was argued this would be the strongest kind of a drawing card on the road as in some respects it would portray the ordeal the young woman passed through twice at the hands of District Attorney Jerome.

Announcement Is Made.

New York, March 11.—In official statements by counsel for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Harry K. Thaw was confirmed the long-suspected culmination in the wedded lives of Stanford White's slayer and the woman whose story in his defense brought her unhappy notoriety as wide as the reading world. For weeks it had been gossiped that a divorce was imminent. These reports were frequently based on rumored opposition to the young woman on the part of the Thaw family. In their statements, however, counsel denied that Mrs. William Thaw, Harry's mother, had taken any part in the proposed separation.

Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, said: "Papers will be served on Mr Peabody, counsel for Harry Thaw, by me as counsel for Evelyn Thaw, in an action for the annulment of the marriage. The action will be on the ground that at the time of the marriage, April 4 1905 Harry Thaw was insane and did not know what he was doing. This action has been thought of for some time. It will be tried in New York county. As yet no mention has been made of any settlement in favor of Evelyn."

An early trial is expected. Thaw purposes to defend the suit. In the meantime the couple, by mutual agreement, will remain apart. It is understood that the attorneys for Mrs. Thaw will depend practically upon the evidence of insanity introduced at the last trial of Thaw to prove that he was mentally incompetent at the time to legally contract a marriage. Should this be established, the case would be won for the plaintiff providing there was not introduced the defense that Thaw subsequently recovered full possession of his faculties and by continuing the marriage relations gave validity to the original contract.

Colonel Franklin Bartlett, counsel for the elder Mrs. Thaw, made a statement in which he said that there was no truth in the reports that detectives employed by Mrs. William Thaw had had her daughter-in-law under surveillance for months. As to a possible separation, Colonel Bartlett said: "The matter is in chaos. There is every disposition on the part of my clients to be absolutely fair and just toward Evelyn Thaw and to make liberal provision for her support and even more than that. Harry K. Thaw has sought a reconciliation and has not desired that his wife should leave him, but she desires a permanent severance of the marital relations."

ASKED TO DECIDE VALUE OF ELOQUENCE

Ingersoll Never Paid for Services in Davis Case.

Washington, March 11.—Years after his death the supreme court of the United States was asked today to fix a price on the eloquence of Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll, the great infidel. Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, his widow, is attempting to collect $100,000 as a fee alleged to have been due Ingersoll for his work in the famous Andrew J. Davis will case. Davis was one of the richest men of the West when he died. An attempt was made to break his will, and Ingersoll was employed for that purpose. A compromise was effected after one trial, but Ingersoll failed to get his fee.

PRICE IS RAISED FOR CITIZENSHIP

Cost of Naturalization Is Doubled by a Bill.

Washington, March 11.—In the future it will cost foreigners $10 instead of $5 to become citizens of the United States if congress enacts into law a bill reported to the house by the committee on immigration and naturalization, to double the naturalization fee.

FOUR NEGROES ARE LYNCHED

Are Hanged for Applying Torch to Warehouse.

GUILT ADMITTED BY ALL OF THEM

Strung Up from the Limbs of Trees.

Scene of the Lynching Is Van Cleave, Twenty Miles North of Biloxi, Mississippi—The Lynching Party Numbers About Thirty Men—Negroes Are Taken from a Deputy Sheriff Who Has Them in Charge.

Mobile, Ala., March 11.—Dave Poe, Tom Ranston and two Jenkins brothers, all negroes, were lynched at Van Cleave, Miss., 20 miles north of Biloxi, Miss., by a mob of 30 men. The men were in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Evans of Jackson county, en route to jail, when the mob overtook them. A series of incendiary warehouse fires, causing losses in charcoal, feedstuffs and other supplies, incensed the people of the vicinity. The four negroes confessed their guilt when the mob took them from the deputy, and all four were hanged to limbs of trees by the side of the road, where their bodies were found. The immediate cause of the lynching was the burning of the warehouse of Sam Byrd, when the incendiaries attempted to waylay and rob Byrd, who conducts a store near Van Cleave.

KELLERMAN DEAD IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Head of Department of Ohio State University.

Columbus, O., March 11.—Professor W. A. Kellerman, head of the department of botany at the Ohio State university, is dead in Guatemala, Central America, according to a cablegram received Tuesday by President W. O. Thompson, of the university. No details were given in the message which was sent by Mr. Allison, a Presbyterian missionary, located at Guatemala City.

REASONS FOR CLOSING OF COMPANY'S SHOPS

National Cash Register Officials Make Statement.

Dayton, O., March 12.—In a statement issued, Wednesday, by officials of the National Cash Register company, it is alleged that the temporary suspension of the business of that institution is the result of certain publications reflecting on the president and other officials which were given wide publication and that it is not in any sense due to the general industrial depression.

Nomination Confirmed.

Washington, March 11.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Edward T. Williams of Ohio, to be consul general of Tien Tsin, China.

HARDSHIPS OF ANTARCTIC SEA

Awful Suffering Is Endured by Seamen.

ADRIFT FOR TWO MONTHS IN BOAT

Suffering from Both Thirst and Hunger.

Six Men Abandon Their Vessel Off the West Coast of South America. Two Plunge Over Side of Small Boat—Three Others in Chilean Hospital—One Only Able To Work. Reaches New York.

New York, March 11.—It takes more than two months' hunger and thirst, constant exposure to Antarctic winter gales, incessant watching and bailing and toiling at the oars of an open boat in mid-ocean to kill Abel Seaman William Kuhlman. One of the four survivors of the entire company of the long lost American ship Tillie Starbuck—the only survivor who has recovered his health and returned to his old trade. Kuhlman landed here today from the steamship, Voltaire, just in from Buenos Ayres.

Kuhlman sailed aboard the Starbuck when she left New York for Honolulu, April 6, 1907. Caught in a terrific storm off the South American coast soon after rounding Cape Horn and swept to the south and west well toward the Antarctic circle, her crew abandoned her August 16, dismasted and waterlogged. The boats put off from the sinking hulk. From one nothing has ever been heard. In the other were Kuhlman and five companions.

Not Quite Hopeless.

Their plight was not quite hopeless, for they had had time to provision their frail craft and provide themselves with a compass and a rag of sail which they afterward hoisted on an oar when the wind was fair. In a raging sea, however, in a boat over which the wave crests broke constantly and more miles than they knew out of the path of shipping of any kind, they had small hope of ever reaching shore alive.

For eight weeks they fought their way toward the South American coast. Provisions and water ran so short that their rations were barely sufficient to sustain life. Exhausted by the struggle, two of the number threw themselves under the thwarts to die. When picked up at last by a passing British steamship, they were at their last morsel of food, mere skeletons, and so weak that but one or two of them could stand.

Their rescuers carried them to Callao. There the two dying men succumbed to the hardships they had undergone. Three are still in the hospital at Valparaiso. Kuhlman alone worked his way to the east coast where he found a berth aboard the Voltaire.

The vessel brought also seven alleged deserters from Rear Admiral Evans' armada, picked up at Rio. A police boat met the Voltaire at quarantine and took the prisoners in charge.

MRS. METCALF IS DECLARED INSANE

Attempts To Shoot Attorney in Chicago Last Fall.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11—Following at least one attempt to end her own life and several desperate efforts to escape from the home of relatives where she had been confined, Mrs. Beatrice Thomas Metcalf, who attempted to shoot Attorney S. R. Hamill, of Chicago, during the John R. Walsh trial, was today declared insane.

Mrs. Metcalf believes now that it was her bullet which killed Hamill, though in fact she missed her mark by a wide margin. She charges the attorney with playing false with her in that he failed in a legal action to restore to her a son by a first husband, kidnaped from her years ago. The lunacy commission's action followed the woman's attempt yesterday to drown herself.

FLEET TO REACH FRISCO MAY 5

Big Review Will Take Place Three Days Later.

Washington, March 11.—The Atlantic fleet will arrive at San Francisco May 5, the Pacific fleet will arrive there May 6, and the grand review of both fleets, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, will be made by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf on May 8, according to the announcement made by the navy department today.

Upon the completion of record practice at Magdalena bay, Evans' fleet will proceed to San Diego, then to Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, receptions to be tendered at each place.

MR. HERRICK IS BEFORE SOLONS

Opposed to Government Guarantee of Deposits.

GREATLY FAVORS BANK INSPECTION

Doesn't Like the Principle of Guaranteeing.

The Senate Temperance Committee Is Relieved of the Bill To Prevent the Pocketing of Saloons—The Initiative and Referendum Is Made the Special Order for Next Wednesday Afternoon.

Columbus, O., March 12.—Declaring for an adequate bank inspection law, Former Governor Myron T. Herrick, in an address before the legislature today, denounced the idea of governmental guarantee of bank deposits, as advocated by Hon. William J. Bryan and others. Mr. Herrick said he did not agree with Mr. Bryan in that the guarantee of bank deposits would hasten the return of prosperity, and declared that the period of depression following a financial panic was a natural economic phenomenon. Mr. Herrick continued:

"The principles involved in the guarantee of bank deposits are just as fallacious as those behind the arguments for free silver. Is there any better reason why a depositor should be guaranteed against the failure of the bank in which he has placed his funds than that the farmer should be insured against the failure of his crops or the manufacturer against his failure to dispose of the output of his factory? Why not tax those farmers who have reaped a bountiful harvest to make good the less fortunate ones? Not only would this tend to equalize prosperity, but it would obviate the need for much of the vigilance and the care that the farmer now thinks necessary for the success of his crops. So with a depositor, if he is assured that his funds will be returned to him in any event, why should he trouble himself to examine bank statements or take the precaution of making inquiry as to the character and standing of bank officers and directors? I am satisfied that such a law would be inimical to the best interests of the citizens of this state. It would constitute a constant menace to the stability of our financial institutions. It would protect a class of men harmful to society, and it would stimulate improper methods in banking.

"In this state a law guaranteeing bank deposits is undoubtedly unconstitutional, and for that reason, if for no other, the measures before you should be defeated. I have made a brief examination of the several bank inspection bills before you, and I am convinced that the Thomas bill more nearly meets the demands of the situation than any other. I have always consistently advocated an adequate bank inspection law.

"In considering such a measure two things should be borne in mind; the law should provide for inspection sufficiently thorough to reveal the true conditions of every banking institution in the state, and it should provide that the business of the banks should be conducted along certain general lines consistent with conservatism, but the law should not compel the revelation of those things by necessity confidential between the banks and their clients, and it should not so limit the action of the banks as to destroy individual initiative. The Thomas bill may not exactly fulfill these requirements, but it is undoubtedly the best measure now before you and if passed it will, I am sure, raise the standard of banking in this state. If after the law is put into operation and a banking department established, it is found that it is *too strict* in some respects and too lenient in others, the needed changes can be made."

Initiative and Referendum.

The fate of the Atwell resolution for submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum in state legislation, will be decided by the house next Wednesday afternoon. The resolution was made a special order for that day by the house after it had spent two hours debating whether it should accept the report of the committee on judiciary which recommended the resolution with many amendments. Advocates of the initiative and referendum on the Democratic side of the house, led by Mr. Stockwell of Cuyahoga, contended for the consideration of the amendments presented by the committee [illegible]. When it was found [illegible] of the committee could not [illegible] unless it was accepted by [illegible] the report of the committee [illegible] and the resolution was [illegible] and made a special order for next Wednesday afternoon. The [illegible] of this program on the Democratic side of the house came after assurance had been given by the Republican members that there would be no attempt to force a vote upon the resolution as a whole before the amendments have been considered separately.

Representative Wertz of Wayne county, Democratic floor leader of the house, introduced a joint resolution calling on the attorney general for an opinion as to the election of a United States senator. The resolution asks whether it is the duty of the present assembly to take this action or whether it is to be done by the Seventy-eighth assembly. If by the Seventy-eighth, it is asked when it will be convened for that purpose. The resolution went over under the rules and will be on the calendar Monday.

By a vote of 17 to 10 the senate took the Jones bill amending the law providing for local option by petition in residence districts of cities, so as to prevent the "pocketing" of saloons, from the committee on temperance and placed it on the calendar for third reading. Senator Drake, chairman of the temperance committee, made the motion. No attempt was made to take the Hatfield bill closing saloons on Memorial day, from the committee. The temperance committee was originally composed of five members, three of whom were favorable to temperance measures. By the addition of two members this majority was reversed, and at a meeting the committee voted to indefinitely postpone the Jones bill. The advocates of the measure say they have sufficient votes to pass the bills. The affirmative vote to take the bill from the committee was as follows: Atwell, Berry, Boehmer, Brandt, Crist, Drake, Duvall, Howe, Hunt, Hypes, Kinsman, Lamb, Mahaffey, Patterson, Rathburn, Sites and West.

The Bronson primary election bill is in the hands of the senate committee on elections. The author made an effort to have the senate committee make a favorable report on the bill. Only four of the nine members would agree to the plan, and no meeting was held. Senator Espy, chairman of the committee, who holds the pivotal position, is absent on account of illness. It is said he opposes the bill.

The joint legislative committee appointed to continue the probe of Cincinnati and Hamilton county affairs is about ready for action. The members are Senators Benjamin F. Gayman of Franklin and Thomas Berry of Van Wert and Representative George Nye of Pike, Democrats; and Senator J. E. Russell of Shelby, Representatives F. W. Dusen of Huron and Lybarger, Republicans.

THE MANY TELEPHONE REGULATION BILLS

Turned Down by the House Committee, Wednesday Night.

All of the Measures Are Sidetracked for This Session by the Committee. A Commission To Investigate Conditions Is Proposed.

Columbus, O., March 12.—The house committees on railways and telegraphs and corporations Wednesday night refused to take any action on the numerous telephone regulation bills. Among the measures shelved are the Eley bill making telephone companies common carriers and requiring them to interchange business; the Stewart bill, forbidding combinations in restraint of trade, and others placing the companies under the railroad commission with power to fix rates. The committee [illegible] Frein's bill to force telephone companies to restore the old [illegible] system, telephone representatives declaring that such a [illegible] would be confiscation of property, [illegible] it was admitted [illegible] might [illegible] in force up to the time of [illegible] telegraph strike. A commission to investigate telephone and telegraph conditions and report to the next legislature is proposed.

CHILDREN KILLED BY MILLS AND FACTORIES

Thousands Are Also Turned into Degenerates.

Senator Beveridge Speaks of the Awful Harvest Which the Mills of the Country Are Reaping Every Year—Child Labor.

Washington, March 6.—Ten thousand children are killed and [illegible] thousand [illegible] by the mills and factories of this country, according to Senator Beveridge of Indiana. This awful harvest [illegible] unless congress passes an adequate law which will prohibit the [illegible]

Senator Beveridge [illegible]

[illegible] the United States government take a firm stand, [illegible] thousands of children [illegible] reaped annually.

HE SEES PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

Takahira on Japanese-American Relations.

AMBASSADOR SPEAKS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

Evokes Cheer at a Spread in New York.

There Are No Questions Between the United States and Japan Which Are Liable To Remain Unsettled Much Longer, Declares the Ambassador—Reference to the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace.

New York, March 11.—With declarations that there are now between the United States and Japan no questions of any magnitude likely to remain unsettled much longer, and that any questions arising in the future will be brought to satisfactory conclusions by the spirit of friendship existing between the two countries, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Japanese ambassador, called forth prolonged cheers at the banquet at the Hotel Astor, tendered in his honor by the Japan society of New York.

The Japanese ambassador was speaking of the recent agitation regarding the Japanese immigration question, and his words, spoken before the society formed to promote friendly relations between the two countries, were taken as a prophecy of peace in the Pacific.

Touching upon Japanese affairs, Mr. Takahira said the emperor is the same person—large-minded and far-sighted, always eager for the happiness and prosperity of his subjects, and at the same time equally sincere in his desire for the well being and good care of all other peoples. Japan's enlarged sphere of influence by no means, the ambassador said, necessitated any change in the general policy of the empire. Japan's aim and purpose as a nation are always the same.

After the ambassador had concluded his address he made a few remarks on the part that President Roosevelt had taken in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia. He said: "The reference to your president, to the Portsmouth treaty, reminds me of the great debt we owe to the United States. When peace was declared some of my people in Japan did not like the terms, and they expressed themselves in a very grave manner, because of the sacrifices of the fathers, husbands and brothers in the great war which was closed by that peace. Maybe they are not to be blamed. Now I am fully convinced that not one of the 50,000,000 people in my country but appreciates the humanity of your great president in bringing that war to a close."

Ambassador Takahira's address was notable from the fact that it touched upon Japan's enlarged influence "on a small portion of the Asiatic continent," to her treaty, with Great Britain, which was concluded "purely and simply to secure the peace and, therefore, the prosperity of the far east," and to the question of immigration, which he declared he was pleased to be able to say that "while we have to maintain our rights in all respects, there are now between the United States and Japan no questions of any magnitude likely to remain unsettled much longer."

STATE INSPECTOR FILES HIS REPORT

Investigation of Recent Disaster at Collinwood.

NO ATTEMPT TO FIX ANY RESPONSIBILITY

The State Factory Inspector Does Not Attempt To Place the Blame for the Disaster on Any Person, but Submits Recommendations as to Construction of Buildings.

Columbus, March 11.—State Factory Inspector John H. Morgan has filed his report with the governor, of his investigation of the Collinwood disaster. He does not attempt to place any responsibility for any blame that might be attached for any carelessness or neglect of duty—that is the duty of the coroner—but offers some very pertinent recommendations of which the following summary has been made:

That school buildings should be built so as to provide the greatest amount of protection and safety to the child.

That all school buildings should be equipped with doors that will yield to the slightest pressure of the hand and cannot be locked from the inside—the kind used in modernly-equipped theaters which are never locked.

That all halls and stairways should be of fire-proof construction; that the first floor above the basement should be fireproof throughout; steel construction and reenforced concrete, which could be covered with wooden floors, but would resist any fire that might occur in the basement.

That all heating apparatus should be located in a building outside of the main building.

That all buildings should be equipped with automatic sprinkling system.

That construction of auditoriums should be confined to ground floor.

That janitor should never leave school building to perform service of tenant officer.

That the state factory inspector be authorized to appoint a competent architect to pass upon all plans and specifications of new school buildings and to make such changes and alterations in buildings already up, placing in proper fire safeguards, that in his judgment may be necessary.

Copies of this report were submitted to both branches of the legislature and it seems quite likely that the lawmakers will enact a law with the least delay possible to give the state inspector greater power over such matters.

SUPPLICATION IS STRENUOUS

Man Removed from Church in Cincinnati.

PRAYS TOO LOUD TO BE PLEASING

Rev. Father Quatman Forced To Take Action.

John B. Lindsey Is Acquitted of the Charge of Having Attempted To Bribe Prosecuting Attorney. Pumping Station at Gallipolis Is Wrecked by the Explosion of a Boiler at the Plant.

Cincinnati, O., March 12.—Praying with vehemence and filling the sanctuary with supplication that interfered seriously with the service the Rev. A. M. Quatman, rector, was conducting in St. Francis de Sales church, a man had to be removed. The fellow arose during the service and raised his voice aloft. The rector, not wishing to offend the man, asked him very kindly to refrain from such vehement devotion, but the man refused to desist, and the fervor of his prayers but increased. He was removed forcibly by the sexton.

Lindsey Acquitted.

McArthur, O., March 12.—John B. Lindsey of Meigs county was acquitted of the charge of having attempted to bribe Prosecuting Attorney Milleris in connection with the prosecution of suits over the alleged wrecking of the Middleport bank. The case was brought here on a change of venue, and Judge Middleton of Jackson presided. President Fox of the Middleport bank was charged with defaulting and wrecking that bank.

Pumping Station Wrecked.

Gallipolis, O., March 12.—The boilers at the pumping station of the waterworks blew up, totally wrecking the boiler house and putting the plant out of operation, leaving the city of Gallipolis in bad shape in case of fire. Flying debris struck Mrs. Anna Stead, residing close by, breaking her arm. The explosion of the boilers was heard for a distance of ten miles.

Cut Throat In Cell.

Piqua, O., March 12.—Harry Bowers tried to cut his throat in his cell with a razor loaned him by Sheriff Gibson for a shave. He then swallowed some medicine, but the cut was not deep enough and the medicine too weak, and the man will recover. He is in jail charged with forgery.

Clothing Caught Fire.

Newark, O., March 12—Hazel Swaney was probably fatally burned while working in the warehouse of the Byron Beggs Chemical company.

A man is worth what he gives the world, not what he gets from it.

George A. Carkins
Mrs. Paul Roy
Newington, N.H. Home of Mrs. Paul Roy

THE CALLA-ROY-CARKINS TRAGEDY THAT STIRRED TWO CONTINENTS.

The story of the career of Mrs Paul Roy, better known as Gracia Calla, who accuses her husband, a Parisian, of the murder of her brother, George Carkins, at Newington, N. H., is more amazing than some of the tales of [illegible] whose [illegible] went to Paris a poor girl to study music and became the [illegible] of the most influential and wealthy people in the French capital. Her beauty and attractiveness captivated King George of Greece and the shah of Persia, who are said to have lavished jewels and money upon her. The artist Jobert painted her portrait and called it "The American Beauty." The picture was the sensation of the Paris salon of 1903. She was married to Roy in October, 1907, in Boston after he had followed her from Paris. Carkins was killed on Jan. 2, 1908, but the fact that he was slain by Roy was kept secret until a few days ago. This gave Roy time to flee to Paris, where he is fighting extradition.

BARRICADED IN THEIR OWN HOME

A Cleveland Couple Awaits Arrival of Assassin.

Cleveland, March 11.—Barricaded in their home on Fifty-Fifth street, John Wagner and his young wife today await the attack of a mysterious stranger, who, infatuated with Mrs. Wagner, has declared he will kill her within fourteen days. The threat, made in writing, was received at the Wagner home late Tuesday, and is now in the hands of the police. They, with secret service men, are looking for the writer.

The letter, written in Polish, was mailed Tuesday noon and reads as follows:

"I am writing to tell you that Mrs. Wagner has only fourteen days longer to live, for within that time she and I must die together. I love her more than I can tell and now I know she is married and cannot return my affection. I can't stand the pain no longer. We both must die, and soon. Neither of you know me, so do not try to find out who threatens in this way."

The Wagners, who came here from Buffalo two years ago, have been married six years. Wagner is an employe of the Globe Machine company.

MISS PRETTYMAN IS GIVEN A SHOWER

Pleasant Society Event at a LaRue Home.

LaRue, March 12.—[Special.]—Honoring Miss Eva Prettyman, whose marriage to Mr. John O. Blue will take place March 29, Miss Spray Riley entertained about thirty friends at a miscellaneous shower given at the home of her parents on north High street, Wednesday evening.

The house was tastefully decorated throughout with hearts.

The evening was spent in a social way.

Miss Prettyman secured her presents by following strings through the different rooms to a Jack Horner pie in which they were concealed. Lunch was served by the hostess, who was assisted by Misses Urdine Sager, Opal Crabb and Zora Harder. Miss Lucy Landon, of Marion, was the only out-of-town guest.

SHARPER HYPNOTIZED A DIAMOND MERCHANT

That Appears To Be the Only Explanation.

Sells $182,000 Worth of Diamonds to a Fire Extinguisher Manufacturer for $9,445 Cash and Thirty-Three Written Promises To Pay.

New York, March 12.—The amazing story of how a diamond dealer was induced to turn over $182,000 worth of valuable stones to two men, receiving only $9,445 in cash, is told in petitions in voluntary bankruptcy, made public today, filed by Rudolf A. Breidenbach, the alleged victim, against George H. Carpenter and Maurice C. Dreshfield. It is charged Breidenbach was virtually hypnotized into advancing the gems on promises to pay.

Thirty-three notes made by Carpenter, a manufacturer of fire extinguishing appliances, nearly all payable to Dreshfield, a wholesale diamond dealer, and endorsed by the latter, were accepted by Breidenbach for the diamonds. Many of these notes have been protested. Breidenbach now announces his belief that the men never intended to pay them and he wants them declared bankrupt.

MANY WARSHIPS ARE NEARING COMPLETION

A Number Only a Few Points Away from Completion.

Of These, Two Are Battleships, Two Armored Cruisers, Three Are Scout Cruisers and One Submarine. Other Warships in Building.

Washington, March 11.—The rapidity with which the vessels that are to form the nucleus for a new Atlantic fleet are approaching completion at which they will be put into commission as full-fledged fighting ships, is indicated in the report of progress on vessels under construction, issued by the navy department today.

The ships within a few points of the 100-mark in the percentage of completion, include two battleships, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, one submarine. They are the Idaho, battleship, 97.25, New Hampshire, battleship, 99.30, the North Carolina, armored cruiser, 98.00, the Montana, armored cruiser, 91.96; the Chester, scout cruiser, 98.38, the Birmingham, scout cruiser, 96.69; the Salem, scout cruiser, 94.21; submarine No. 9, 95.00.

Of the other battleships under construction, the South Carolina is 39.05 completed; the Michigan 45.60; the Delaware 12.77, and the North Dakota 21.40. The last two are of the Dreadnaught type.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER AND CARNEGIE ON THE OUTS

Long Friendship Is Broken Over a Trivial Dispute.

The Two Get into a Game of Golf on Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills Estate and Both Claim To Have Won the Contest.

New York, March 9.—All because of a game of golf, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, two of the most distinguished devotees of the game in this country, are reported to have broken a friendship of years standing. For months, it is said, they have not spoken to each other, the formerly frequent visits have been abandoned. Although the quarrel which caused the estrangement occurred last fall, the story has only got abroad.

A warm argument over which of the two won a game over John D.'s private golf course at Pocantico Hills is said to have caused the old friends to part. Both assert their differences cannot be patched up without an apology from the other. Each asserts he will never apologize.

From all reports, it was the hottest kind of a game that caused the trouble. First one was ahead, then the other. At the sixteenth hole, Rockefeller announced the score, saying he had made seventy-eight strokes against Carnegie's eighty-one. The former steel king disputed this, saying he had made only seventy-nine. Carnegie captured the next two holes in three less strokes than John D. He claimed a final score of eighty-five to Rockefeller's eighty-six. John D. asserted the proper score was eighty-seven to eighty-six in his favor. From this beginning the argument grew so warm that their friendship broke under the strain.

Given Promotion.

Major and Mrs. E. White and Adjutant and Mrs. Campbell of Columbus, of the Salvation army, are in the city. Arrangements are being made for a big musical program Saturday and Sunday in the local Salvation army hall on south Main street.

Lieutenant Alice Sickman, who came to Marion from Findlay, has been promoted to divisional headquarters in Columbus. She will leave here Monday. Her successor has not been announced.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export cattle, $5 50@6 00; shipping steers, $5 25@5 50; butcher cattle, $5 20@5 75; heifers, $3 50@5 15; cows, $3 25@4 75; bulls, $3 25@4 75; milkers and springers, $10 00@60 00. Calves—Best, $9 00@9 75. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $5 75@6 00; wethers, $6 00@6 40; ewes, $5 50@6 00; yearlings, $6 50@7 00; lambs, $6 75@7 90. Hogs—Heavies, mediums and Yorkers, $5 00@5 10; pigs, $4 50@4 60; stags, $3 00@4 00; roughs, $4 25@4 50.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Steers, $4 60@6 30; cows, $3 25@5 00; heifers, $3 00@5 50; bulls, $3 40@3 50; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 90. Calves—$5 75@7 25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 60@6 00; lambs, $6 00@7 25; yearlings, $6 25@6 80. Hogs—Choice heavy shipping, $4 65@4 70; butchers', $4 65@4 70; light mixed, $4 55@4 60, choice light, $4 60@4 65; packing, $4 00@4 60; pigs, $3 50@4 40. Wheat—No. 2 red, 96@97¾c. Corn—No. 3, 60½@61c.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 65@5 90, prime, $5 10@5 60; tidy butchers', $5 00@5 25; heifers, $3 00@5 10; cows, bulls and stags, $2 50@4 75; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Calves—Veal, $6 00@8 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4 00@6 15; good mixed, $5 60@5 90; lambs, $5 50@7 70. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $4 90; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $4 90@4 95; light Yorkers, $4 90, pigs, $4 50.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Steers, $4 60@5 60; heifers, $3 50@4 50; cows, $2 25@3 85, bulls, $3 25@4 00; milkers and springers, $15 00@40 00. Calves—$8 50 down. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $5 00@5 50; wethers, $5 50@6 00; ewes, $5 00@5 50, lambs, $6 00@7 00. Hogs—Yorkers, $4 55@4 90, mediums, $4 85; heavies, $4 90@4 95; mixed, $4 85; pigs, $4 50, roughs, $4 25; stags, $3 50@3 75.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, $1 00@1 01. Corn—No. 2, 65@68c. Oats—No. 2 [illegible]. Rye—No. 2, 88@90c. Lard—$7 [illegible]. Bulk meats—$6 50. Bacon—$7 75. Hogs $3 60@5 00. Cattle—$2 25@5 [illegible]. Sheep $3 50@5 25. Lambs—$5 00@7 [illegible].

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, $4 40@5 85, oxen, $4 50, bulls, $3 25@4 40; cows, $2 25@[illegible]. Calves—Veal, $5 50@9 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $2 50@4 50; lambs, $5 00@7 50; yearlings, $6 00.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 96¾c, corn, 64c; oats, 54½c, rye, 80c; cloverseed, $12 25.

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The highest standard of quality, unsurpassed by any Paint produced.

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BY W. G. HARDING.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - - MARCH 14

Strawberries are quoted at a dollar a box. Two dollars a quart is a little bit too steep for us.

The Chicago News warns Japan and China to be on their guard, as a terrible war is liable to break out between them at any time in the *Paris* **rumor factory.**

Somebody has invented a gun that shoots 2,000,000 shots an hour That ought to make a pretty good peace argument.

Just as soon as that Kansas parson told the women of his congregation that they would wear halos in heaven, it's a two-to-one shot that ninety-five per cent. of 'em immediately began to picture how she would look in the "very latest dream" of a halo.

No matter how hard they try, a good many senators can't help feeling that the eastern banks have all that is coming to them without giving them the benefit of the provisions of the Aldrich bill.

If the facts in the scandal are half as bad as Representative Lilley paints them, we don't blame the guilty for conducting their business submarine.

That Italian who suggests that anarchists be branded may mean well, but he's slow. The branding of anarchists is as old as the crime, but man does not apply the brand. Unfortunately, at times, it is not sufficiently distinct for anybody save an alienist to distinguish it.

The fact that the members of the last lynching party down in Georgia saw fit to wear masks prompts the Ohio State Journal to observe that it is decidedly a sign of progress. It is evident, the Journal probably would imply, that if the "best citizens" did the job they were ashamed of it.

Apropos of the Conger sale of loot, why wouldn't it be a good scheme for Uncle Sam to pay his diplomats adequately and hire honest men?

Fifteen thousand stockholders who paid $1,000,000 upon the strength of the "Electric Air Line" management's promise to run trains from New York into Chicago in ten hours got some return on their investment; they saw it run into the hands of a receiver.

A Chicago exchange claims government investigators have discovered no fewer than 35,200,000 bacteria in one cubic centimeter of milk. Goodness gracious, that hardly leaves room for any water.

The big shows having decided to cut out sideshows and freaks, the New York Sun is moved to surmise that the "proprietors feel it useless to attempt to compete with the politicians."

A St. Louis paper claims the Mound City has the clearest water in the country. But that's not so remarkable when one stops to think that St. Louis people don't use it.

The leave-to-print idea, so popular in congress, is not only a blessing, often, for the fellow who delivers the speech, but generally, also, for the fellows who might be forced to listen to it.

It is to be hoped that Mayor Tom Johnson and Chairman Harvey Garber will get all the fun out of that Nineteenth district congressional fight there is in it, for that's all there is in it.

After all, it wouldn't be such a preposterous position should the customs authorities hold that cats were wearing apparel in the raw state.

Minnesota Democrats are booming Governor Johnson for the presidency. In the event of Colonel Bryan's election, the nearest the Minnesota Democrats will get to the plum tree is a possible chance to steal a look through a crack in the fence.

If Secretary Taft is able to handle half the votes in the convention he has received in newspaper contests, it's all over but the shouting.

The state fire marshal couldn't more effectively talk the virtues of lightning rods had he been in the business all his life

No one can have any serious objection to the proposed trip of Professor Starr of the University of Chicago, who will go to the Philippines for the purpose of lost races, but it will be as much as his life is worth to discover any lost islands. We now have all we can use in our business.

An employe of the Brooklyn navy yard has been arrested for attempting to sell secrets of the navy to Germany. Wouldn't it be cheaper for Germany to hire a man to translate the magazines?"

We couldn't understand what the Toledo Blade meant when it spoke of a "filmy veil of fog that now and then hangs like a blessing over Tintinnabulous Toledo" till we realized that such a fog would hide Toledo *from itself*

The big shows have cut out their freaks, manifestly feeling that it would be simply impossible to meet the expectations of the public roused by the nature fakers.

Of course, we have read about the New York "society" woman who gave a luncheon in a Turkish bath, but as yet have not learned whether it's a skin food or new kind of soap which is opening an advertising campaign.

With Bryan and Taft the probable winners of the preliminaries, it begins to look as though the big presidential event next fall could be classified as a fat men's race.

The Los Angeles Times is becoming pessimistic. Listen to this: "Politics has become so crooked that we would not be surprised to learn that the Prohibition party has accepted campaign contributions from the patent medicine manufacturers."

After reading that school teacher's account of the Collinwood horror one can't very well avoid thinking that had an old-fashioned, quick-thinking, motherly sort of a woman been on the scene the life loss would have been reduced to the minimum.

According to the Chicago Journal James J. Hill does more work than any two section hands on his railroad. Although the Journal is silent on the subject it is quite probable that he also draws more than the pay of any two section men on his railroad.

President Diaz of Mexico says he won't run again. And he is manifestly right about it. Fifteen terms are enough for anybody. And besides, he doesn't need the job—any more.

The Washington Post says King Edward never wears a nightcap. But what we temperance people want to know is: "Does he take one?"

However, it's possible that that Detroit woman who quotes her kisses at $75,000 may mean that is what she wants for them in gold mine stock.

What a glorious old world this is anyway! Had we bought our summer supply of sparklers a week or two ago we might not have received the benefit of the reduced prices caused by the bursting of the trust

The discovery that whisky cures rheumatism will materially assist many men in diagnosing their physical ills.

No use feeling sorry for that Russian actress, Mme. Vera Kommisarzhevsky; it's more than probable her real name is Jones, or something equally commonplace and unobjectionable.

Governor Harris is sufficiently old-fashioned to prefer to devote his time to looking after the affairs of the state rather than to waste it committing to memory a perfunctory speech of acceptance.

St Pierre is being repeopled. It is probable that when two or three years have passed the storm doors will be as narrow and the outside doors of school-houses locked as of yore

It's with mighty poor grace that Buckeyes comment on the night riders of Kentucky when whitecaps are shooting up homes in Scioto county.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, by filing a petition for divorce, manifests that she does not appreciate the fact that the one single thing which had a tendency to save her and her husband from the utter scorn and contempt of the world was their love for each other But probably it is just as well. The chances are that, divorced, the Thaws will speedily sink into the oblivion which they merit.

Pleasant Affair.

Mr. and Mrs John C Cummins, of Green Camp, very pleasantly entertained the bible class of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place at their home last Wednesday Mr Cummins has been the teacher of the class and the gathering was held as a farewell, he having recently sold his farm and with his family is to move to a farm near Maumee. The afternoon at the Cummins' home was passed socially and in the evening a dinner was served The guests present numbered about forty.

GEORGE COOK TO ERECT A BUILDING AT WALDO

Will Build on the Site Burned Over Recently.

WILLIAM BROWN ENTERS BUSINESS

Buys the Glaze Blacksmith Shop at Waldo—Mrs. Susan Difany Will Move to Marion—Delegates Are Elected To Attend a Coming Sunday-School Convention.

Waldo, March 13. [Special.] - Newton Porterfield and family of [illegible] Marion have moved on the J. T. Brandige farm south of town.

George Difany and family have moved into the Mrs. Green property in the east part of town

Henry Lauden has moved back to the farm west of town. James Emery will move into the house vacated by him.

Thomas Glaze has sold his blacksmith outfit to William Brown. Glaze will move his family here and occupy the house vacated by Glaze.

Mrs. Susan Difany has sold her property here and had a sale this week. Mrs. Difany bought a home in Marion.

George Michel has purchased a lot on Park street and will build a large modern residence on it this summer.

George Cook has begun preparations to rebuild on his lot, from which the building burned. He will build a three-room frontage, two stories of cement block.

Mrs. Gale Benedict was at Cleveland several days the past week attending the millinery opening in that city.

Mrs. Dora Corbin spent several days the past week with friends at Marion and Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Yake, of Marion, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Klingel.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Crainer, of Marion, visited friends at Waldo Sunday.

Mrs. Maria Smith has returned home after a two-weeks visit with friends in the country.

Mrs. Webster Gompf, of Marion, spent Sunday at the home of John Gompf.

Mrs. W. C. Michel and son, Robert, have returned from a short visit in Marion. They were accompanied home by Mrs. R. L. Keville, of Indianapolis, who will visit here a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Engle, of Marion, visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Housworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stoner and family, of Marion, visited at the home of Mrs. Susan Difany Sunday.

The M. E. Sunday-school elected Miss Irene Bensley, Miss Vinnie Sellanders and George Myers delegates to the Sunday-school convention in Marion March 17-18.

Mrs. J. Mozal who was so seriously hurt by falling down an elevator shaft at Cardington a week ago is improving nicely.

Little Miss Gertrude Augustine entertained some of her friends at the home of her parents Saturday in honor of her eighth birthday anniversary. The little ones enjoyed a taffy pull.

John Mozal has started up his harness shop in one of the rooms owned by E. Katz. Mr. Mozal was one of the business men who was burned out in the recent fire.

At a meeting of the school board Monday night, a fire escape was ordered for the school building also two new outer doors. It was also decided to have a week's vacation the first of April.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Reformed church met at the home of Mrs. T. Glaze Wednesday afternoon.

The Mozart Concert company gave a very pleasing entertainment Thursday evening, closing what has proved one of the most successful [illegible] courses ever held here.

Burton Frey started this week for Tennessee to visit his friends. He expects to send for his family in the near future and make his home in the South.

Mrs. Nancy Coleman returned to her home Monday after a [illegible] with her son in [illegible] and daughter in Franklin.

W. C. Michel was a business visitor in Columbus Monday.

Pearl Axton spent Sunday at Cardington.

Roscoe Cristel was a W[illegible] Sunday.

D. W. Benedict was in Marion [illegible] Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Flora Hons [illegible] home Thursday after a [illegible] in Marion.

Mrs. Weston [illegible] her parents [illegible].

Miss Lydia Augus[illegible] Bertha Augustine [illegible] Thursday.

Mrs. W[illegible] Mrs. Ra[illegible] [illegible] Tuesday.

Miss Ros[illegible] day at Forest.

At times Wall street may imagine that it hears the bells but it still can't [illegible] a string to a stack.

Have you noticed how the public dance has been furnishing food for the coroner of late?

NOW LOOK HERE, FOLKS!

Dan Cupid's plan never anticipated "boarding" or "rooming." Nothing but a HOME will satisfy him, and satisfying him means comfort and happiness for you.

You Can Have No Idea

of how well you can furnish your home with no inconvenience to yourself and family, until you have talked it over with us and become acquainted with our extremely low prices.

Just now our stock is attractive beyond belief and so great is its variety and scope that we are enabled to select beautiful and durable furnishings for two, three and four room houses or flats at following unsurpassed prices and on suitable payments.

2 Room Outfit
$49.50
Think of furnishing a cozy little home, getting a start anyway for that small sum.

3 Room Outfit
$74.50
Complete in every detail. As nice as can be and a home to be proud of.

4 Rooms
Furnished Complete
including everything in furniture, carpet, stoves, curtains, dishes, etc.
$98.00

When you have a little time to spare, come in and let us show you the goods we offer at the prices named. You'll be surprised at the beauty and quality of everything.

The Chas. W. McClain Co.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF CALEDONIA PEOPLE

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith Nearly Asphyxiated.

GAS ESCAPES FROM HARD COAL BURNER

The Members of Deborah Rebekah Lodge Enjoy a Pleasant Social Affair—G. W. Ault Will Erect a New Tile Kiln at Caledonia. Caledonia News Notes.

Caledonia, March 13.- [Special.] — Mr. and Mrs. John Smith had a narrow escape from death by asphyxiation at their home on south Water street, Tuesday evening. They retired at the usual hour, but during the night Mr Smith suddenly awakened feeling very sick. He attempted to arise but fell across the bed unconscious. His fall aroused Mrs. Smith, who arose and managed to throw open an outside door, when she also fell unconscious. After a while they were revived by the fresh air. Upon investigation it was discovered that the lid of the magazine on their base-burner stove was not completely closed and the escaping gas had caused their illness.

The members of Deborah Rebekah lodge entertained their husbands and the I. O. O. F. lodge and their wives at a box social at their hall Wednesday evening. The guests were all attired in fancy costumes and were masked. The comic array of costumes created much merriment. The boxes were sold and the proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Rebekah order. A fish pond and a series of games were provided for the entertainment of the guests.

Miss Bertie Neil, of Kirkpatrick, was the guest of her brother, M. V. Neil, and [illegible] from Friday until Sunday.

Mr. and [illegible] H. Gover are the guests of [illegible] sister, Mrs. Rose[illegible] Place [illegible] family in Waldo this week.

A class of seven candidates will be initiated [illegible] Pythian Sisters next Tuesday evening.

Miss G[illegible] Seckel is in Cleveland this [illegible] purchasing her spring stock [illegible].

[illegible] formerly of Marion [illegible] His family will occupy the [illegible] Foreman property [illegible] family.

The W[illegible] will hold a [illegible] at the town hall Saturday [illegible] will be served [illegible].

A [illegible] sewing was held at the [illegible] Mrs. E. E. Hoover Friday evening. Popcorn and taffy were served during the evening.

G. W. Ault was in Findlay last week, where he secured plans and specifications for building a new tile kiln. The new kiln will be built this coming summer and will contain some of the latest improvements.

The many friends of Mrs. William Doner, who went West last fall for her health, will be pleased to know that she is improving and will, undoubtedly, regain perfect health soon. Her husband writes that an operation was performed on her recently by three of the most prominent physicians of Topeka, Kansas, with splendid results.

Mrs. J. B. Kring is visiting relatives in Galion this week.

About twenty dollars was netted at the band boys' box social last Friday night.

The fire drill has been adopted by the local public schools and will be rehearsed once each week. The drill was first tried last Monday and the rooms were cleared of pupils in forty seconds.

Francis H. J. Day, who has been studying for the railway mail service for some time, received word last Saturday that he had been appointed as a substitute. He left Wednesday morning on Big Four train, No. 19, for Indianapolis on a trial trip

Miss Margaret Childs, of Morristown, New Jersey, is visiting Miss Gertrude Glathart, of southeast of town, this week.

Members of the high school will give a play at the opera-house the evening of March 27. The proceeds will be used for the school library.

Rev. G. F. Th[illegible]pson will preach at the Universalist church next Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject, "Signs of the Times;" evening subject, "The Lord's Prayer."

It has been decided by the school board, after an examination of the local schools, that a number of changes for the betterment of the building must be made. The first one to be made will be the erection of a fire escape on the west side of the building. This was strongly urged by Fire Chief Frank Marks[illegible] and the work will be begun in a short time.

Now buy your footwear of [illegible] you have tested and seen Beatty & Long's shoe store and [illegible] expense [illegible] low prices [illegible] wear

Stamps For Darkest Africa.

Cancelled stamps are being used by missionaries in various ways in the [illegible] work. Mrs. De Witt of Newfane, Vt., has [illegible] sent 2,000, mostly two cent stamps, [illegible] Christian [illegible] and [illegible] been sent to Africa, where they will be used as rewards for learning B[illegible] verses.

[illegible] Beatty & Long [illegible] good styled light [illegible] blucher shoe at $[illegible] wear

SOME THOROUGH TESTS ARE MADE WEDNESDAY

Fire Alarm Sounded in School Buildings.

TEACHERS GIVEN NO WARNING OF TESTS

Some Turn Pale, but All Stick to Their Posts and the Children Are Marched Out of the Buildings in Excellent Order—Some Recommendations To Be Made.

Fire Chief Thomas J. McFarland, Captain James Barber and P. S. Wilson, superintendent of school buildings and grounds and janitors, have completed the work of inspecting all of Marion's schools. The fire chief will make a detailed report of all needed repairs and necessary safeguards against fire to the board of education.

In making the rounds of the various buildings, the fire chief did not inform any of the teachers of his visit. Stepping into a building the fire gong was pulled without any of the teachers or janitors knowing it in order to give them every test [illegible] dismissal.

Certain [illegible] not knowing whether the gong was [illegible] a test or the warning of fire, some of the teachers [illegible] but all of them stuck to their posts and got out the children in quick time. At none of the schools was there any confusion [illegible]. At one or two of the buildings some of the boys ran, [illegible] followed. Running will not be allowed during any of the fire drills and the teachers have been instructed to watch the boys more closely.

Fire Chief McFarland found many things in the schools which [illegible] and be abolished. If the board of education follows [illegible] there will be no danger [illegible] Mr. Wilson declares.

At the [illegible] building [illegible] [illegible] had been [illegible] years.

Don't [illegible] Beatty & Long [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LEWIS GROCERY.

A DOLLAR LOOKS LARGER

When you can buy—

3 cans peas for	25c
1 bushel potatoes	70c
3 cans corn	25c
3 pounds Japan rice	25c
9 pounds cracked hominy	25c
Apples ....30, 35 and 50c peck	
1 pound can pink salmon	10c
Kidney beans	5c lb
Soup beans, 6 pounds	25c
13 bars Ark soap	25c
Best regular hams	12½c
Pure apple butter, 3 lbs	25c
A good bulk coffee	15c lb
3 pounds prunes	25c

And many other good things at a low price.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.
Opposite Court House

A Display Of the New Things

There is no better time than now to make a thorough examination of the new things that will be worn this season. Note them—

NEW SUITS.
WAISTS.
SKIRTS.
JACKETS.
HOSIERY.
BELTS, etc.

Ludwig's

133 East Center St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elizabeth Tibbals vs. Wm. Fritch, et al.

In Court of Common Pleas, Marion county, Ohio. Case No. 11886.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House in Marion county, Ohio.

On the 11th Day of April, A. D. 1908,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the village of Prospect, county of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit, and known as being inlots No. twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in said village of Prospect, as the same are numbered and delineated on the recorded plat thereof see Records of Plats of Marion county, Ohio, Vol. 2, Page 9. Said premises to be sold for cash on day of sale

Appraised at Lot No. 21 one thousand three hundred dollars ($1300.)

Lot no. 22 six hundred dollars (600)

Terms of sale Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1908.

E. F. DROWN, Sheriff.
Marion county, Ohio.

Jewell & Benton, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
43-wk-25

KLEINMAIERS

BOYS TOP-COATS AND REEFERS.

Not high priced, yet how stylish, how comfortable, how sensible.

These little over-garments are growing into popularity every season. Even during the hot summer months, many cool evenings demand some garment of this kind.

The selection of Boys Top-coats and Reefers shown here, makes choosing easy. The newest patterns, the newest fabrics, the most correct styles, all here and priced as low as $3.00 and up to the finest.

Kleinmaiers

MAUD BECKMAN DIES AT HOSPITAL

Remains to Be Interred in Cemetery at Asylum.

Maud Beckman, thirty years of age, an inmate of the state asylum for the insane at Columbus, died Wednesday. She was buried in the cemetery at the asylum.

The deceased was taken to the asylum from Marion, November 8, [illegible]. Her mind became affected after the removal of a daughter, Vera [illegible], to the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware. She was in ill health, however, before becoming insane.

DATE IS FIXED FOR COUNTY CONVENTION

The Convention Will Be Held Here August 1.

COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING TUESDAY

W. P. Cass Is Endorsed for State Inspector of Buildings—William G. Lucas Endorsed for Member of Board of Elections—Plans for the Congressional Convention.

The recent announcement by members of the Republican executive committee that the county convention would be held late was verified at a meeting of the committee in the office of Chairman L. B. McNeal, Tuesday afternoon, when it was decided to hold the gathering Saturday, August 1.

The above date was selected after consulting a number of the probable or possible candidates throughout the county. The consensus of opinion among all those interviewed by the members of the executive committee seemed to be for a late convention. Among those who asked for a late convention was Congressman Grant E. Mouser, who says he cannot get home to stay until late in June. Mouser will be permitted to name his own delegates to the congressional convention, which will probably be held at Cedar Point about the middle of May.

At Tuesday's executive committee meeting, W. P. Cass, of this city, was endorsed for state inspector of buildings.

William G. Lucas, whose term as one of the Republican members of the board of elections will expire in June, was endorsed for another term. A number of candidates were out for the job which pays $100 a year.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JACOB GARVER

A Case Much Like That of Shadrack Westbrook.

Jacob Garver, a farmer residing two miles west of Bellville, Morrow county, left his home a week ago Monday morning to transact business at Belleville. He was in that town all day and at 9 o'clock in the evening was seen in the Ruhl saloon. This was the last seen or heard of him, although the family and friends have notified surrounding towns and dragged the creek in the hope of finding the body.

The circumstances are strangely similar to those surrounding the Shadrack Westbrook murder at Cardington, and the missing man's relatives fear he has met with foul play. He is thirty-five years old and has a wife and five children.

...*A Small Blaze*—The fire department was called out shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday evening to extinguish a blaze at the home of Ernest Scherzer, of east Center street. The fire originated in the downstairs portion of the house and was caused by a defective flue. Chemicals were used in extinguishing the blaze. The damage will amount to about $20.

You never have to dun a man who owes you a grudge.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

Silk Specials.

The new Silks are proving very attractive. The colorings and patterns are right and the prices, the customers say, are very low.

36-Inch Black Taffeta Silk.

This is full a yard wide and is a Silk that we can recommend, soft, lustrous, of good weight and actually worth one dollar, at... **75c**

Checked Louisine Silk

They will be very much worn for shirt waist suits: browns, navies and black and white, in all sizes, checks, at............ **49c**

Plain Black Foulards

Much like the old fashioned Surah Silk, very serviceable, 24 inches wide, and priced at........ **59c**

Yard Wide Tussahs,

The best plain Silk at a low price, black, brown, navy, champaign, at.. **89c**

Foulards and Fancy Taffetas, a great showing of the seasons newest Silks, in exclusive dress lengths, 75c to $1 00 per yard.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

MISS SUSIE LANGLEY ELECTED SECRETARY

Will Look After Work of the Committee.

At a meeting of the "tag day" fund committee, Wednesday afternoon, Miss Susie Langley was chosen secretary. She will be at the charity headquarters every afternoon, except Sunday, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Wednesday a great many applications for relief were received.

"The applications seem to be for shoes and coal more than groceries," said Rev. Samuel C. Bates, the president, Thursday morning. "I wish you would say that all orders given for groceries and other supplies will be paid for when bills are presented at our headquarters, Saturday afternoon. Miss Fite, the treasurer, will be there and all bills will be paid at that time."

Harry N. Quigley has been secured by Cooper Post, No. 117, G. A. R., to deliver the annual Memorial day address. He was waited on by a committee composed of Milton Marsh, J. B. King and J. J. Crawley.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TROUBLE IS REACHED

School Funds Distributed Among Banks.

BANKERS FURNISH NECESSARY BONDS

The Bankers, Members of the School Board and the City Treasurer Hold a Conference and a Solution of the Trouble as to Deposits Is Finally Attained.

The squabble between the bankers, members of the board of education, the council and City Treasurer Claude D. Walters was amicably settled at a conference, Wednesday night and Thursday the treasurer distributed between $20,000 and $25,000 of the school board funds equally among the five banks of the city. To insure him against loss, Walters compelled each banker to furnish an indemnity bond of $15,000. This is regarded also as a protection to the bankers, inasmuch as no one bank could be held for the loss of another in the event of such an occurrence, although, of course, none is anticipated.

The bankers must pay interest of two per cent. on the deposits of the school board just the same as on the deposits of the city funds. The interest on the school board funds, however, will be placed in the contingent fund of the board of education, while that of the city's will go into the sinking fund.

Owing to the fact that council has designated the five banks as the official depositories, City Treasurer Walters does not believe that, inasmuch as he has furnished a bond to the city, he will have to give another one to the board of education. Furthermore, the bankers insure the safety of the school board funds by their indemnity bonds to him, and it is probable that these bonds will be approved as sufficient and lawful protection at the next meeting of the school board. Otherwise, it would cost Walters $125 a year to obtain security from a bonding company, while his salary is only $100.

COMMON PLEAS.

A general denial is made in the answer of the defendant in the suit of George E. Bailey against the Norris & Christian Stone & Lime company, filed in the common pleas court, Wednesday afternoon. The plaintiff seeks $10,000 damages for injuries received while in the service of the company.

In the suit of James Boyd and others against Joseph A. Slaunser and others Dora E. Britton, one of the defendants, through her attorney L. B. McNeal, has filed a demurrer to the petition, alleging that there is a misjoin of parties defendant and that several causes of action are improperly joined.

Beatty & Long buy shoes for spot cash—sell shoes for spot cash—have the smallest store expense in Marion and thereby can and do sell shoes and boots for less cash. wk

JAMES MERRIMAN IS IN CUSTODY IN IOWA

Police Are Trying To Locate His Relatives.

UNDER INDICTMENT ON LARCENY CHARGE

The Local Police Receive Warning as to a Smooth Swindler Who Is Working in This Section of the Country—Secures Money and Disappears—Police Court Notes.

Chief Cornwell received a letter from the authorities at Garner, Iowa, Thursday, requiring information relative to James Merriman, giving his age as sixteen years. Merriman is under indictment for larceny at that place. He gave his home as Marion and stated that his father resided here, having separated from his mother. Chief Cornwell is trying to locate the boy's relatives here.

The local police received word, Thursday, to be on the lookout for a smooth swindler who has been working through this section, and has been making a big success of his game. The man represents himself as representing some book concern or publishing house and offers a volume of some great author's work to music teachers for a list of young people interested in music. However, the teacher must pay three dollars to cover the express and cost of packing and binding. After securing the money the man leaves and the books are never forthcoming.

Public Sale, March 19.

At the D. D. Fletcher residence, one mile south of Green Camp on Green Camp and Prospect pike, two work horses and a three-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 54 hogs, farming implements 600 bushels corn in crib, oats, hay, etc. Sale will begin at 10 a. m. wky-t1-p.

New, fresh, heavy snagless duck foot rubber ditching boots, sold at $3.25 by Beatty & Long. Come in. wk&f

FARM MACHINERY.

The 1908 stock is here, set up, ready for you to examine.

Deering Harvesting Machinery
P. & O. Tilling Line
Land Rollers and Harrows OF EVERY KIND AND STYLE.

We have prepared for a big season and can furnish you the kind of farm machinery you ought to buy. Come in and talk it over.

LUNDERGAN & GRAY

Implements Buggies Wagons

Want to Sell a

Horse—Cow—Store—House—Lot—Engine—Eggs—or anything else, right now is the best time to advertise it in

The Star Classified Columns.

A man who advertised a horse for sale last Friday, got 48 inquiries and sold it before noon Saturday.

Tell more than 20,000 people each day for 25c—1 issue—50c 3 issues, 75c 6 issues.

Our messenger boys will call for the ad free—but it must be paid in advance—Phone 51.

GET THE CASH HABIT.

The Wedding Sale

is still the most talked-of affair in town. New bargains every day. This is an opportunity for you to buy good shoes cheap.

Women's Patent Colt and Vici Kid Shoes, Goodyear welts and hand-turned Shoes, worth $3.50, Sale Price $2.48

Men's $2.00 heavy work shoes	$1.59
Men's $2.45 best work shoes	$1.79
Men's $2.45 patent colt dress shoes	$1.89
Men's $4.00 patent colt, welt shoes	$2.75
Boys' $2.50 patent colt, button shoes	$1.99
Boys' $1.50 all leather shoes, 2½ to 5½	$1.15
Youths' $1.35 all leather shoes, 11 to 2	99c

Moulders Asbestos Shoes, sold for $2.00 Sale Price $1.79

NEW YORK STORE

Every Day Is a Special Bargain Day Here till we move

" 'Tis surely an ill wind that blow nobody any good." This week's extention of the Removal Sale will be the best of all. It means many saving possibilities heretofore never realized in Marion. Of course there's imitators, but to protect yourselves, read our ads and compare---That's all that is necessray. Remember not only a few items are reduced here, but everything in the store on our three floors.

The mills can't make hosiery at these prices

Men's 25c fleeced socks	10c pair
Children's 20c ribbed hose	10c pair
Ladies' 25c fleeced hose, 2 pairs	25c
Men's 25c cashmere socks	10c pair
Ladies' 25c "Burson" hose	15c pair

Look these up. Dollars were never made easier

$2.00 fringed bed spreads	99c
Lot Bates' seersuckers	9⅞c yard
$1.75 table linens	99c yard
89c heavy unbleached damask	59c yd.
All 10c outings	6¾c yard

You pay 25 to 33⅓% more elswhere for these

39c white goods	19c yard
25c India linon	19c yard
50c corset cover embroideries	22c yd.
15c white goods	6¾c yard
$1.25 Paris lawn	75c yard

What other store can match these?

Best grey calicoes	4½c yard
Indigo blue calico	5c yard
Simpson's mourning prints	5c yard
15c yardwide dark percales	9c yard
Amoskeag apron ginghams	6¾c yard

Long Silk Gloves for less than wholesale cost

Kayser's 75c silk gloves	49c pair
$2.00 long silk gloves	$1.29 pair
$1.50 long taffeta gloves	99c pair
$1.00 kid gloves	69c pair
$2.00 real kid gloves	$1.49 pair

You'll never buy corsets at these prices again

Lot R. & G. corsets	39c
50c corset girdles	25c
New "R. & G." models	89c
New Royal Worcester models	89c
Thompson's $1.50 corsets	99c

Here's a Marvel, the Best Known Fabric Made Altman's Celebrated Voile, $1.50 grade 99c yd.

It is the genuine article, the [illegible] same fabric that is retailed elsewhere on Center street as high as $2.00 yard and which we always sold at $1.50.

Altman's voiles have imitators but no one can equal it. This beautiful fabric, a crisp, wiry weave that don't muss nor wrinkle. Got black, blue, brown, yard 99c

This week any piece $1.00 black dress goods	69c yard
This week any piece $2.00 black dress goods	95c yard
This week any piece $3.00 black dress goods	$1.29 yard

[illegible] Take sample, compare [illegible] goods with those of any [illegible] We ask but 69c yard. [illegible] values with these at [illegible] elsewhere. We only want 69c yard.

The Amount that You Can Save on Carpets and Rugs Will Amaze You—A Great Saving

You can't get away from facts and you can't help but save a large amount on your carpet purchases now.

The prices of rugs lowered from $2.50 to $15.00. The prices of ingrains from 10c to 25c yard, while many ¾ carpets are actually down as much as 75c.

An investigation will reveal all, but don't delay, as this is the last week, last chance to buy these phenomenal bargains. Don't put it off for a minute.

9x12 Axminster rugs, you know their worth	$17.75
$2.00 velvet or Axminster carpets—a wonder	$1.25 yard
The famous Lowell ingrains, best made	65c yard

Our Sale Spring Suits, Previously to Moving are Lower Than You'll Expect to Pay in July

Yes, we're making prices now that's selling suits in large quantities. It's plain to everyone who sees that NOW is the time to buy.

400 new spring suits now on display, probably the largest line ever in Marion, $80.00 down to $10.00.

All we ask is to see, to examine the countless charming creations. We have good suits as low as $10.00, plenty exclusive creations at $50.00, $60.00, $75.00 and up. Our suits at $19.75 are not equalled elsewhere under $30.00.

Any winter cloth coat, none reserved	$5.95
Any velvet or caricul coat, a nice line	$7.95
Any winter suit in the store	$6.95

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY

REGULAR ARMY MEN INSPECT THE COMPANY

Captain Richardson Is Paid Nice Compliment.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

Company Will Continue To Meet in the Present Quarters Until the Matter of Building an Armory To Cost About $10,000 Is Decided. Stock Company Proposed.

D company passed through a series of most rigid inspections, Tuesday evening, in the Uhler building on Court street. The occasion was a triple inspection by the war department, state and battalion inspectors. The state and war department inspections take place annually and Tuesday evening's was the first, of course, since the company's reorganization.

The war department inspection was conducted by First Lieutenant Michel, of the Fourth artillery. The inspection was in every respect a satisfactory one to the representative from the national department.

The state inspection was conducted by Lieutenant MacLee Wilson, who is state paymaster of the Ohio guardsmen. The appearance of the men made a creditable impression on the inspector.

Major James W. McMurray, of this city, represented Colonel Ammel, of the Fourth, in the battalion inspection.

Captain E. O. Richardson was highly complimented on the quality of the company's membership.

The company will continue to meet in the Uhler building until a permanent armory can be secured. Captain Richardson says he has several places in view for an armory, but the renting of one is being delayed until the feasibility of a plan to organize a stock company with a view to building an armory building can be thoroughly investigated.

Captain Richardson is in favor of the organization of a stock company. He believes that a nice armory building can be erected for $10,000. The state allows the company $600 a year for the rental of quarters. This sum, he says, would pay fair interest to the investigators in a $10,000 stock company. In addition to this there could be other sources of revenue from an armory building.

It is likely that a movement will be started with a view to getting sufficient capital together for the erection of an armory. Those interested believe that a sufficient number of public-spirited citizens can be found to make the investment so that Marion will not be behind other towns of its size in the way of an armory.

LONG ILLNESS IS ENDED BY DEATH

Miss Rebecca J. Kennel Dies Wednesday Morning.

Miss Rebecca J. Kennel, sixty-six years old died of a complication of diseases, after a lingering illness, Wednesday at 7 o'clock, at the home of a sister, Mrs. O. A. Smith, residing one mile and a half south of Scott Town. Death was not unexpected.

Miss Kennel was well known throughout that section of the county. She had lived in the county many years. She is survived by several brothers and sisters.

The funeral service was held at the Pleasant Hill church, Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, followed by interment in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

MARION DEPARTMENT COMPANY'S STORE

Some Extensive Improvements Are Planned.

The Marion Department company has let the contract for a number of improvements. The most important change is the installation of a new front show window, which when completed will be equal to any in the city. The plans call for two side entrances to the store. Both floors of the store will be entirely remodeled decorated and rearranged.

The work will be started within the next few weeks and it is the plan of the managers to make the store one of the most attractive and modern in this section of the state. No expense will be spared to carry out the present plans.

PROTESTS AGAINST PASSAGE OF BILL

S. E. Barlow Appears Before Members of Committee.

S. E. Barlow, superintendent of the Huber Manufacturing company appeared before the house committee on county affairs, in Columbus Tuesday, and entered a protest against the passage of the Shank land bill prohibiting the use of traction engines weighing more than five tons on the public highways.

Case Is Continued.

Jackson, Ky., March 11. The case of Beach Hargis was called up this morning and carried to the seventh day of next term of court on motion of defense. The young patricide was very much pleased at the court's ruling as well as his attorneys, Judge Black and Judge Redwine.

E. R. THOMAS, NEW YORK BANKER AND PLUNGER, WHO IS INDICTED.

Edward R. Thomas, who has been indicted by a New York grand jury for alleged juggling of the funds of the Provident Savings Life Assurance society, has been a plunger in stocks, bonds, race horses and automobiles for several years. He owns a controlling interest in a New York sporting paper and at one time owned the great race horse Hermis, for which he paid $60,000. He lost heavily on the race track, although he captured a Suburban handicap and several other big stakes. He was connected with the Hamilton bank and was interested in many of the schemes of Charles W. Morse.

INDUSTRIAL CLOUDS ARE PASSING AWAY

Former Activity Is Now Being Resumed.

THE COMING YEAR FULL OF PROMISE

Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company Is Working Its Men Thirteen Hours a Day and a Night Force Is a Possibility—The Prosperity of Other Plants of the City.

With the sunshine and warmth of the past two days giving promise of the passing of the long and dreary winter also comes the signs of the passing of the industrial clouds and a resumption of the hurry and bustle and cheerfulness of the industrial world under normal conditions.

The comparative silence of the local industrial plants has given place to the old order of things and the ring of the hammers and hum of the machines indicate the return of that confidence that has been lacking and the passing of the uneasiness and worry which has caused both employer and employe to become dispirited.

The office of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company, Wednesday presented a scene that could leave no doubt as to the fact that this concern is straining every nerve in its efforts to keep up to the volume of business that has developed in the past few weeks and which is looked upon by the officials of the company as an indication of what is to come in the late spring.

The men of this company are now working thirteen hours a day and with the excessive business the officials of this company look upon the establishment of a night force as a practical certainty within the next few weeks. Several prospective buyers were in the office that morning and an order for a large steam dredge came in over the long distance phone. A telegraphic order was received Tuesday and every mail brings added business.

J. W. Woodward of New Orleans, the southern representative of the company left Wednesday for his home city, after a few days in the city to discuss plans for the season's business. Mr. Woodward reports excellent [illegible] and is firmly convinced that this summer will [illegible] favorable [illegible] the preceding one.

[illegible] Marion [illegible] the [illegible] have [illegible] company [illegible] and from the [illegible] of agents and the [illegible] of inquiries coming daily the officials of the company can confidently predict a season of the usual activity.

The Marion Steam Shovel company has been gradually increasing the working hours of their men as the occasion arose, and at present a goodly number of them are working an average of ten hours a day, some are working ten and some as low as eight. There are at present about 600 men on the pay rolls and the company feels confident of its ability to continue increasing its force as the orders that have been held up for several months commence to be released gradually, although in some cases rather reluctantly, as in some localities the panicky feeling has not been eliminated entirely. There was a meeting of the officials and their assistants in the offices of the company Wednesday at which there was a general discussion of the situation. From many of the company's representatives in all parts of the country, the most encouraging reports were received as to the prospects for the season's business. The general outlook for Marion's largest industry seems to be as bright as usual for this season of the year and the feeling of confidence is growing stronger as the conviction that the worst is over takes firmer root in the minds of all concerned.

BOOKLET PUBLISHED BY HUBER COMPANY

It Contains Much of Interest to the Threshermen.

A farmer with any mechanical ingenuity should be able to make a threshing outfit for himself by carefully reading the booklet recently published by the Huber Manufacturing company of Marion, Ohio. It contains complete information regarding the different types of threshers and the engines that go to run them. The construction and operation of the various parts of the threshing machine are clearly described and a great number of handsome halftones complete the work of the text matter in making the booklet worthy of its title, "The School for Threshermen."

The cover of the booklet is of gray [illegible] and the lettering and design are printed in black and green. The inside pages are of heavy white enameled paper [illegible] nicely printed in black. [illegible] Advertising.

Gooding Ditch.

[illegible] letting of the [illegible] county commissioners [illegible] afternoon, of [illegible] Gooding [illegible] Pleasant township, [illegible] was enjoined [illegible] sold at the [illegible] Saturday, [illegible] o'clock, March [illegible]

Buggy Overturned.

[illegible] Tuesday evening [illegible] overturned and [illegible] sustained a dislocation [illegible] while Misses Louise [illegible] and Shelby Matthews were [illegible] bruised.

THE MAIL CARRIERS SUFFERING HARDSHIP

Country Roads Are in Very Bad Condition

CARRIERS WALK OVER THEIR ROUTES

Members of the Richwood Baptist Church Give Their Pastor a Very Pleasant Surprise—School Buildings at Richwood Are Inspected and Found in Good Condition.

Richwood, March 12. [Special.] – J. Frederick Rapp, mail carrier on rural route No. 1, walked eleven miles, Tuesday afternoon, delivering mail to the farmers on his route. Mr. Rapp's horse gave out [illegible] and leaving [illegible] and the wagon back to [illegible] farmer, Mr. Rapp carried the remainder of his mail matter over the route walking over the [illegible] and arriving home at [illegible]. The routes traveled by several of the carriers out of Richwood are almost impassable. W. A. Hall, the oldest of the carriers walked eight miles, Thursday, and each day walks a portion of his route, fifteen miles of which is [illegible]. O. E. Ledley, who has route No. 4, is compelled to walk over portions of the road to [illegible] near Woodland. He found it almost impossible to cover his route, Saturday.

The contest for the two most popular men in the Richwood matinee club, being held in Temple's cigar store, grows very interesting. Bert Sankey and J. M. Coshman having headed the list for several days.

Miss Ethel Cheney left, Sunday, for Lebanon, where she will be employed in a millinery store during the spring season.

Mrs. S. E. Smith has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Kline, of New Albany, and her son, I. D. Smith, of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Baldwin spent several days in Cincinnati, during the past week.

Assistant Principal Archer Olive, of the Richwood High school, has been off duty several days on account of illness. During Mr. Olive's absence Rev. Leon Arpee has been assisting with the High school work.

Rev. J. McDowell, of New Plymouth, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church here, visited Richwood friends during the past week.

Mrs. Susan Goldman, of Mansfield, has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Wilkins.

Miss Mary Hastings, of Marysville, visited over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hastings.

Miss Mary Jones visited her sister, Mrs. C. S. Stevenson, of Columbus, during the past week.

Joseph Howe, who is attending commercial college in Urbana visited over Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Howe.

Walter Martin, of the Ohio State University, at Columbus spent Saturday and Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Martin.

Nearly forty members of the Baptist church called at the residence of their pastor, Rev. L. S. Colborn, of east Ottawa street, Wednesday evening, and surprised himself and family. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Colborn welcomed their guests and all spent a most delightful evening. The host and hostess were presented several substantial gifts in the way of provisions by their guests and the pastor received as a special gift the sum of $25 in money. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

Mrs. Otis B. Conkright, at her residence on north Franklin street, was hostess to the Emb[illegible] club, Thursday afternoon. The hours were pleasantly spent with needlework and a lunch was served by the hostess.

Mrs. R. D. Roberts and Mrs. P. B. Warnock were guests, Wednesday, of W. P. Platt and family, of Rodhon. Mrs. W[illegible] returned in [illegible] Thursday evening.

[illegible] Robinson and Myah Graham, of Marysville, [illegible] county, [illegible] Friday, [illegible] Evan T. Jones [illegible]

[illegible] Safford, of Marion, has been [illegible] during [illegible] grandmother, Mrs. M. [illegible] Mathews [illegible] O. [illegible] Math[illegible] county.

[illegible] W. C. Wolford, [illegible] Hall, [illegible] O. L. Martin and W[illegible] H. L[illegible] the Richwood [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ward [illegible] school [illegible] L. Allison [illegible] it is thought [illegible] too long [illegible] children [illegible] buildings [illegible] sounds [illegible]

[illegible] who [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. S[illegible] their [illegible] Horse Shoe [illegible] Mr. Stevenson was a member of the hardware [illegible] of Stevenson Brothers, of Richwood.

[illegible] entertainment was [illegible] Friday evening in the M. E. [illegible] of the [illegible] Scotch [illegible] and [illegible] were given [illegible] of the choir. Misses [illegible] La Rue [illegible] numbers. Mr. P. [illegible] Harrison, of Delaware [illegible] of great ability, rendered a number of organ solos.

Mrs. Joseph Embrey, at her home on east Ottawa street, was hostess to the Carpe Diem club Thursday afternoon. The subject was "Scotland" and the responses to roll call were from the writings of Robert Burns. Mrs. Embrey and Mrs. G. J. Baldwin sang a pretty duet. Mrs. [illegible] read an interesting paper on the subject "Scotland—History and Romance." Mrs. O. L. Martin sang a pretty soprano solo, "Loch Lomond." Owing to illness, several members of the club were absent and the program was somewhat short. In her duties as hostess Mrs. Embrey was assisted by Mrs. Frank Stevenson, the ladies spending a pleasant social hour at the close of the program. Mrs. David Morris, of LaRue, was the only guest of the club.

Mrs. Thomas Howard, of Worthington, spent several days, last week, with Mrs. Benton Cahill.

Mrs. David Morris, of LaRue, was the guest, last week, of Mrs. M. C. Long.

Mrs. W. H. Husted, of north Franklin street, entertained the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the M. E. church, Friday afternoon. Mrs. Amos Tanner, president of the Foreign society presided. Mrs. B. F. Davis read an interesting paper on "Missionary Work in Porto Rico and the Philippines." Mrs. Amos Tanner read the yearly report of the work done in the Cincinnati district of foreign missions. The scripture lesson was read by Mrs. George B. Wiltsie. Since the consolidation of the Home and Foreign societies in Richwood, much profitable work has been done. Mrs. P. E. Barnes was the only guest at the meeting.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Presbyterian church, held a social, Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rapp, on east Blagrove street. A business meeting was held by the members, at which it was decided to buy an individual communion service, to be presented to the church. At the close of the business session a social time was enjoyed. Mrs. Rapp and her assistants served refreshments.

Mrs. S. W. Van Winkle was in Peoria, Friday, in attendance at the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Frances James. Mrs. James died, Wednesday, in Washington, where she resided with a daughter. She was formerly a resident of Union county and was the widow of the late W. L. James.

John B. Crawford and Mrs. Sadie E. Barber were married, Saturday, in Marysville, by Rev. A. E. Harford. The bride's home was in Peoria, and the groom is a resident of Richwood, where he is employed as night operator by the Erie railroad company. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will go to housekeeping at once, on Beatty avenue.

Otto Boggs, of Decatur, Indiana, and Miss Ellen Tenney, of Richwood, were married, Saturday evening at the bride's home, by Rev. George B. Wiltsie. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Louise Tenney, and is well known here. She was employed for several years as a saleslady at the Richwood Department store. Mr. Boggs was employed on the Richwood Gazette for several months. He is now engaged in newspaper work in Decatur where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Roby and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Gill entertained the [illegible] of the Imperial club in a delightful manner, Tuesday evening at the Roby home, on Wood street. The hours were spent with contests and [illegible] and luncheon was served to the guests.

At the [illegible] banquet given by the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Saturday [illegible], Miss Georgiana Peet, of Richwood [illegible] member of the senior class was [illegible] Miss Peet is a [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Peet. [illegible] the highest [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. J. W. [illegible] Wood [illegible] at [illegible]

Mrs. P. [illegible] has [illegible] from Los Angeles, California [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. P. [illegible] Harrison, of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Mr. S[illegible] gave [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] were in Columbus, Sunday, in consultation with a specialist in regard to the health of their youngest son.

Miss Mary Peet visited her sister, Miss Georgiana Peet, [illegible] Sunday and Sunday.

Mrs. L. H. Osborne returned, Saturday to her home in Milford Center. She was accompanied home by her sister, Miss Elma Cook, and Mrs. William Wood, who spent a few days there.

Miss Marion Howe, of Mechanicsburg is the guest of Miss Mary Peet.

Miss [illegible] Carroll was the guest, Tuesday, of her uncle, T. C. Carroll, and family, of Marion.

Miss M[illegible] LaChance returned to Richwood, Tuesday, after spending the past month with relatives in Kenton.

Mrs. Lyman Baker died at her home in Marysville, Sunday, and was buried Tuesday, at Bethlehem, south of Richwood. Mrs. Baker formerly lived just southeast of Richwood. She was sixty-seven years of age. She leaves five grown children, the husband and father having died [illegible] years ago.

Mrs. George Ackerman is seriously ill of pneumonia, at the home of her brother, J. W. Crawford, on east Ottawa street.

W. C. Wolford has been ill for several days.

The members of the Richwood Matinee club held a meeting, Monday evening and transacted business of importance concerning the work of the coming season.

Richwood now has two candidates for senatorial honors. Hile Eckelberry, the well-known dry goods merchant has been in the field for some time and a few days ago Attorney M. C. Ha[illegible] announced his intention of entering the race. At [illegible] they will ask the Republicans of Claiborne township to endorse them.

W. H. Husted has been in New York City several days attending meetings of Erie railroad officials. Since the adoption of the nine hour system it is expected that Mr Husted, the day operator, will work the first trick from seven to 1 o'clock, as operator, and will then perform the duties of clerk for three hours. J. L. Crawford will take the second trick, from 1 to 10 o'clock. A new man will come here for the third trick, from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m. C. G. Johnson is retained as agent and O. B. Conkright as clerk.

Edward Moyer, a young man living one and one half miles southwest of Richwood, died, Tuesday, of tuberculosis of the hip, of which he had suffered several months. He was eighteen years of age. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Moyer. The parents, together with several brothers and sisters, survive. Funeral services were held, today, at 1 o'clock, from the late residence, Rev. W. O. Williams officiating. Interment followed at Hopewell, south of Richwood.

Miss Sirouhee Arpee, of Marion, was a guest, Tuesday and Wednesday, of her brother, Rev. Leon Arpee, at the J. L. Horn home, where a few friends were entertained, Tuesday evening, in her honor.

Miss Natalie Norris has returned from a short visit at LaRue, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. George Raub, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norris. Wilmanser and Mrs. Kingman, of Delaware, and Miss Ida Norris, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, are also guests at the Norris home.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. B[illegible], of east Ottawa street, have both been seriously ill during the past several days.

Roy Robinson entertained a number of friends, Tuesday evening, in a [illegible] manner, at his home [illegible] Ottawa [illegible]. The hours were spent with music and games and [illegible] the hostess [illegible] Miss Hazel Robinson.

J. S. Kirby and P[illegible] Sanders, the real estate [illegible] were in Marion, Tuesday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevenson were called to Kenton, Wednesday, by the death of Mr. Stevenson's [illegible]

HOGS SMOTHERED UNDER STRAW STACK

Some News Notes Gathered at Adelaide.

Adelaide, March 12. [Special.] – [illegible] Snow, who has been ill of stomach trouble for some time [illegible] by physicians [illegible]

[illegible]

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT EPWORTH CHURCH

Marion County Sunday-School Affair Is Planned.

PROGRAM PREPARED FOR THE OCCASION

Meetings Will Be Held at Epworth M. E. Church Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17 and 18—Some Notable Speakers and Workers on the Program.

The program for the nineteenth annual convention of the Marion County Sunday-school association which is to be held at Epworth M. E. church Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17 and 18, has been arranged.

The program will have some notable Sunday-school workers and speakers as follows:

Tuesday Afternoon.

Son service, conducted by J. H. Oatey, secretary Y. M. C. A.

"A Study of the Word by Words," by the "Indiana Cyclone," C. D. Meigs, Indianapolis.

"In the Beginning," Mrs. Phoebe Curtis, primary and state secretary, Columbus.

C. D. MEIGS.

"The Inner Side of the Teacher's Life," Dr. Joseph Clark, state secretary, Columbus.

Tuesday Evening.

Devotional, Dr. Joseph Clark.

"A Three-Fold Influence," Mrs. Phoebe Curtis.

"A Greater Sunday-School, and its Possibilities, C. D. Meigs.

Wednesday Morning.

Devotional, Rev. C. N. Long, LaRue.

Appointment of committees and reports of county officers.

"Inside View of Mighty Movements," Dr. Joseph Clark.

"The Teacher Problem Solved," Rev. Herbert H. Moninger, Cincinnati.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Devotional, Rev. Samuel Fulton, Green Camp.

REV. HERBERT H. MONINGER.

Report of committees and resolutions.

"How to Fish for Men and Women and Land Them in the Sunday-School," C. D. Meigs.

"The Adult Work," Rev. Herbert H. Moninger.

Round table, Meigs, Clark and Moninger.

Wednesday Evening.

Devotional, Rev. J. C. St. Clair, Agosta.

"All the Church in the Sunday-School," C. D. Meigs.

"The Imperative Need of the Modern Sunday-School," Rev. Herbert H. Moninger.

MRS. JOHN IREY CLAIMED BY DEATH

Dies at Home of Daughter Wednesday Afternoon.

[illegible] John Irey died Wednesday [illegible] at the home of [illegible] daughter, Mrs. Frank Morgan [illegible] avenue. [illegible] had been ill [illegible] years, suffering from a [illegible] of diseases. The [illegible] Frederick and Lewis, and [illegible] daughter survive.

Big Tank Falls.

[illegible] tank owned [illegible] company, located [illegible]

THE PYTHIAN SISTERS GIVE SOCIAL AFFAIR

Farewell Social in Honor of Milton Markey.

EVENING GIVEN TO GAMES AND MUSIC

Mrs. May Copeland Reynolds Given a Shower in Honor of Her Approaching Marriage—Large Company Is Entertained—Some LaRue News Notes.

LaRue, March 12.—[Special.]—Edsell Brothers, tinners of Marion, have opened up a tin shop in the Holiday room, recently vacated by Swallens & Roberts, the butchers.

Mrs. William McKnight and son have returned to their home in Los Angeles after an extended visit with relatives and friends at LaRue and vicinity.

Miss Nellie Whitman has returned from a visit with relatives in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Orren Prettyman entertained about sixty friends at a ghost party at their home on Market street, Friday evening, in honor of their son, Leo, it being his seventeenth birthday anniversary. Various games were enjoyed until a late hour. Refreshments were served during the evening. The out-of-town guests were Misses Ruth Tarbutton and Daphne Johnson of Kenton.

At a meeting of the Pythian Sisters, held Monday evening, a farewell social was given in honor of Milton Markey, who left Tuesday morning for Fullerton, California. Various games and music were features of the evening. Refreshments were served.

Miss Daphne Johnson and Ruth Tarbutton, of Kenton were the guests of Miss Eva Prettyman Saturday and Sunday.

W. S. Crater of Columbus was a business visitor in LaRue Tuesday.

Honoring her approaching marriage which will take place in the early spring, Mrs. May Copeland Reynolds, was given a miscellaneous shower, Friday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. C. H. Topliff of north High street. The house was decorated throughout with hearts. About forty-five friends responded to the invitation. The afternoon was passed in a social way and with music by Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Edith Alt. The presents, which were many and beautiful were secured by following strings throughout the house to the library. Refreshments were served by the hostess, who was assisted by Mrs. Milton Morral and Miss Edith Alt. The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Jennie Hood and Mrs. Laura Dombaugh, of Marion; Mrs. Horace Cookston and Miss Louise McElvy of Cochranton.

Mr and Mrs. E. S. Brown and Miss Hazel Hastings were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. DeLong, of Marion, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Drake of this place visited Mr and Mrs. Ray Clark of Ada, the first of the week.

Mrs. Clay Seffner has returned from a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Davis, near Broadway.

Rev. A. Thomas, financial secretary of the Ohio Northern university at Ada, filled the pulpit of the Methodist church Sunday evening.

Alice Kennedy, of Marion, has returned home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis and other relatives of this place.

J. W. Gaston was in Columbus last week attending the Republican convention.

Paul Chenot, of Marion, was a business visitor here Thursday of last week.

Marshal O. L. Leonard was called to Kenton, Friday, by the serious illness of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Henkle have returned to their home in LaRue after an absence of three months spent with their daughter, Mrs. Loa Thomas, of Marion.

R. B. Bell of this place was a business visitor in Marion Saturday.

E. H. Lingo has returned home from a business trip to Columbus.

Mrs. Celia Harden, of Marion, was a guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Leonard, Monday.

Miss Clara Thatcher, of Jewett, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Thatcher, for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. C. M. Tannyhill and daughter, Kathleen, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Spaulding, of Marion, Saturday.

Mrs. D. M. Morris has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Long at Richwood.

J. S. Bonner and D. C. Ridgeway have returned from a business trip to Cleveland.

Miss Hazel Berry, of Marion, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lamb, the first of the week.

Mr and Mrs. B. F. Sager are visiting relatives in Columbus.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. G. A. L. Markwith, Wednesday afternoon, March 4. The devotional exercise was conducted by Rev. G. F. Kinnear. Mrs. Killbourne read a paper on "The Robinson Orphanage." Talks were given by other members. The meeting was interesting throughout and the attendance was very good.

The Epworth league of the Methodist church has secured Dr. William B. Hartzog, author and lecturer, to lecture, March 12, on "Sunshine and Sense."

Mrs. George Bailey, of Shelby, is visiting relatives and friends in LaRue and vicinity.

The pupils of the High school were given a treat, last Friday, in the way of a talk by Mrs. May Reynolds on her thrip through Europe. Her talk was interesting and instructive.

Master Karl Kuiffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kuiffin, has been quite sick of tonsilitis this week.

Dr. John Virden, who was called here by the death of his father, H. M. Virden, has returned to his home in New York City.

Mrs. E. R. Herron, of Galion, was a guest of her father, E. Anderson, Thursday of last week.

Mrs. J. W. Gaston visited Mrs. Sarah Hill, of Green Camp, last week.

J. D. Henkle, of Delaware, was a business visitor here Friday.

Mrs. J. E. Wright, of Marion, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Myers, of Chestnut street, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The sale by G. W. Parker, Jr., which was held Tuesday, was well attended. The Ladies' Aid society of Montgomery Methodist church furnished the dinner. A neat sum was realized.

Mrs. Susie Jackson, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, arrived here Tuesday evening, and will visit her father, E. Anderson, and other relatives a few weeks.

CATHOLICS REPUDIATE ROOSEVELT AND ROOT

Those in China Classed as Vicious People.

Renew Their Petition for the Removal of Judge Wilfley and Appeal to the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have been repudiated by Catholics in China who were classed as vicious people in the exoneration of Judge Wilfley, according to a cablegram received here by Anthony Matre from Very Rev. M. Kennelly, S. J., of the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's church of Shanghai.

Matre is national secretary of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. The cablegram follows:

"The Catholics of Shanghai, China, of all nationalities, through the Rev. M. Kennelly, S. J., pastor of St. Joseph's church, Shanghai, China, repudiate the charge of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root classifying them as vicious people as contained in the cable despatch announcing the exoneration of Judge Wilfley, as published in the North China Daily News of March 4. The Catholics of Shanghai renew their petition for Judge Wilfley's removal, and appeal to the American Federation of Catholic Societies and to Archbishop Hartt of Manila for support."

BIRTHS.

A son was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Marion Weiss, residing on the Keener pike.

A son was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Wintringham of Mark street.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Lutz, Thursday evening, at Youngstown. They were formerly of Marion.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, of Sidney Sunday. Mrs. Williams was formerly Miss Mamie Garberson, of this city.

A son was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foos, residing five miles northeast of the city.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ash of George street Wednesday.

A son was born, Monday night, to Mr and Mrs. K. Miller, of Glenwood addition.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry High, of Forest street, are the parents of a son, Wednesday morning.

A son was born, Wednesday night, to Mrs. George Strine, of Fountain street. The father of the child lost his life on the Hocking Valley railroad last Friday night.

Odd Result of a Sneeze.

C. J. Sage of New Boston, Conn., his friends assert, is the hardest sneezer in New England. George Snow, according to a Winsted (Conn.) correspondent of the New York World, says he actually shakes the building when he sneezes. The other day he sneezed so hard that he lost two teeth, and they were not false ones either.

New Chinese Army.

The Rev. Ng Poon Chow, a Chinese editor, who addressed the interdenominational missionary conference in Calvary church at San Francisco the other night, aroused the risibilities of his audience by a well meant comment on the new army which his country is now developing.

"China," said the learned oriental, "is raising a standing army of 1,000,000 men."

After a pause in which he allowed his auditors to grasp the extent of his statement, he added with an inimitable Mongolian leer:

"China has never had a standing army. It has always been either a running army or a sitting army."

CONTEST IS ENDED AT AGOSTA SUNDAY

Miss Myrtle Wilson Leads the Winners.

BANQUET FOLLOWS FRIDAY EVENING

The Officials of the Agosta M. E. Church Employ D. M. Birch as Musical Director for Coming Year. Some News Notes Collected at Agosta During Week.

Agosta, March 12.—[Special.]—Hiram Ward, of Marion, visited his mother, Mrs. Emily Ward, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Verd Kannel and daughter, of Marion, visited relatives near here last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Burkhart and daughter, Mildred, of Marion, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Tron several days last week.

Miss Hazel Black spent Saturday with relatives in Marion.

J. D. Hostler and daughter, Hazel, were Marion visitors last Saturday.

The contest which has been carried on in Sunday-school class No. 1, of the M. E. church, for the past two months was ended last Sunday with Miss Myrtle Wilson's side the victors. The defeated side led by Miss Dale Horton entertained its opponents, Friday evening, at the banquet rooms in the town hall. The evening was passed with games. Those present were Misses Myrtle Wilson, Minnie Dutton, Bernice Corbin, Ernestine Schaber, Nyda Gongway, Mary Court, Martha Montgomery, Ethel Withrow, Clare Schmidt, Merle Trumbo, Jessie Burley and Messrs. Edwin Black, Clarence Benson, Ernest Miller, William Burley, Fred Schaber, Carlton SinClair, James Imbody, Clarence Dutton, Sherman Chapman, LeRoy Beckley, Elmer Redd, Alden Baker, Earle Drake, Sherman Dutton Ernest Prettyman, Warren Baker, Carl Drake and Theodore Kenear.

Miss Fanny Dale Horton is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Mrs. William Manley returned to her home near Green Camp after spending Saturday and Sunday at the home of her son, W. E. Cleveland.

Theodore Kenear, of Richwood, has returned home after a pleasant visit with W. G. Dutton and other relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Tron were visiting friends in Marion last Saturday.

R. M. Imbody was in Marion on business Monday.

Miss May Crissinger has been quite ill during the past week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Seiter, of Mt. Olive, Monday night.

Mrs. Allen Godfrey and daughter, Mrs. Orestes Sparks, were Marion visitors Monday.

The officials of the M. E. church have again employed D. M. Birch as musical director in the church and Sunday-school.

Mrs. B. F. Stevens and son, Lorwell, have returned home from Alger.

Mrs. Perry Preston, of La Platte, Missouri, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Hannah Tonguett this week.

Miss Daisy Orr returned home Monday after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Carrol Carey, of Marion.

Mrs. M. E. Berry returned home Saturday after a nine-weeks visit with her son, Jesse, of Galion.

A social was given in the I. O. O. F. hall, Saturday evening, by the Rebekahs. Music, games and a fine luncheon were enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams visited Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz, of Morral, last Sunday.

Constance, the eleven-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Ogden is recovering from a severe case of indigestion.

Mrs. J. E. Crissinger spent several days of this week with friends in Marion.

John Irey was in Marion on business Wednesday.

Walter Hickman returned home last Saturday from Cincinnati, where he has been employed during the past two months.

Mrs. Levi Longacre spent Wednesday with friends in Marion.

Revival services were begun at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson and daughters, Myrtle and Helen Lucile, and Grace Schultz were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Marion, Sunday. Charles Wilson and his mother, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, of Marion, celebrated their birthday anniversaries.

Miss Belle Aronhalt spent Wednesday in Marion.

Mrs. Fred Blair and Mrs. Joseph Dobbins, of Marion, were the guests of Mrs. Hannah Tonguett last Tuesday.

Miss Nina Dutton visited friends in La Rue Wednesday.

Mrs. C. Huffman is suffering an attack of stomach trouble.

Elijo Smith, of Marion, moved to this place Tuesday and will reside in the Strawser property.

Mable, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bain, is quite ill of lung trouble.

Miss Goldie Dickason spent Wednesday with Mrs. Arthur Tonguett.

Leonard Metz, of Cochranton, was here on business Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Baker is suffering a severe case of the mumps.

Mrs. John Johnston, of Green Camp, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Wilson, this week.

Mrs. F. V. Miller spent Tuesday in Marion.

Mrs. Lester Knight and daughter, Blanche, of Marion, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Southwick, residing north of here, this week.

Mrs. Charles Williams, of Green Camp, spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

Miss Edna Dutton, who visited relatives in Marion from Saturday until Tuesday, was accompanied home by her aunt, Mrs. Mary Gray, who will visit here for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen visited relatives in Marion Wednesday.

Mrs. Lon Orr and son, Alva, visited friends in La Rue Saturday.

Miss Alta Chapman visited relatives in Marion Monday.

Frank Clark was a Waldo visitor Wednesday.

Lester and Maurice Carey made a business trip to Marion Monday.

Simon Arnold, of Williamstown, is here on business this week.

Orestes Sparks returned to his home at Columbus last Sunday.

Joseph Young, of Rutland, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young, residing south of town.

Mrs. Jane Sprague, of La Rue, visited her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, Wednesday.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White is seriously ill of stomach trouble.

AFFAIR IS GIVEN AT HICKMAN HOME

Some Notes Gathered at DeCliff During the Week.

DeCliff, March 12.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Metz have returned to their home in Lima after a visit here.

Mrs. Addison Bain, of Marion, visited relatives here Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hickman entertained a company of young folks Friday evening. The evening was given to games of various kinds and light refreshments were served. Those present were Misses Vida Roux, Gladys Roux, Clema Miller, Anna Miller, Laura Miller, and Messrs. George Wilson, Alvin LaRue, J. A. Schmidt, Daniel Schmidt, Lewis Gracely, G. F. Peebles, John Kroutter and C. E. Wentz.

Mrs. W. F. Harper visited in Marion Friday and Saturday.

Miss Lucy Ward, of Marion, visited with friends here from Friday until Monday.

Eben Miller went to Kenton, Monday, to attend a school of telegraphy.

Winfield Dickason was a Marion visitor Monday.

Sherman Dixon, of Marion, was a visitor at this place Saturday.

Mrs. W. P. LaRue and daughter, Flora, and Mrs. D. F. Wilson were Marion visitors Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE.

Callie Augenstein to F. D. Schweinfurth, a lot in Marion, $11,000.

George Beck to Lewis Columbus, two lots in Caledonia, $1.

French Crow to Christian Seiter, thirty acres in Big Island township, $1,800.

French Crow to William Spicer, about fifty and one half acres in Big Island township, $3,020.

Charles F. Delsch to Elizabeth Narance, and others, a lot in Marion, $1,400.

George J. Hoffman to Ada L. Rutherford, twelve acres in Tully township, $100.

Charles Hofstetter to W. J. Blair, a lot in Marion, $1,500.

Christina Klingel to George F. Michel, one lot in Waldo, $220.

Mary J. Little to F. C. Gilson, two lots in Prospect, $500.

Viola L. Monroe, by administrator, to M. C. O'Brien, a lot in Marion, $875.

C. F. Mack to John Mayer, about thirty and one-third acres in Richland township, $500.

W. N. Porter to Lettie Cummins, one lot in Green Camp, $300.

Fred W. Peters to George Opper, two lots in Marion $225.

Martha Patten to Jerry Burkhoider, five acres in Claridon township, $800.

Mary A. Rosen to O. B. Amick, two lots in Morral, $79.

G. P. Shoots to Ruth Shoots, 210 acres in Grand Prairie, $1.

William Spicer to FrFench Crow, one lot in Marion, $3,400.

F. D. Schweinfurth to Callie Augenstein, one lot in Marion, $3,000.

Thomas J. Selders to Frank Smallsmith, part of one lot in Marion, $1,400.

G. A. Thibaut to Anna E. Pearsall, a lot in Marion, $1200.

Minta B. Williams to J. W. Dickason, fifty acres in Montgomery and Dudley townships, $3,100.

Olive C. Walters to John Baldauf, one lot in La Rue, $600.

Johnathan W. Ward to Emery Holt, one lot in LaRue, $50.

Beatty & Long's sell women's heavy soled, low oxfords, in soft kangaroo calf for out of doors wear, also men's heavy or light leather boots. wk&f

BRAIN PUZZLERS FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Questions That Test Applicants For Certificates.

LIST IS PREPARED BY STATE COMMISSIONER

The Answers to the Questions Submitted Show the Qualifications of Those Who Would Wield the Ferrule in the Public Schools of Marion County.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination for teachers March 7 for elementary school certificates:

GRAMMAR.

1. "On the top of a windmill, *of which* the solid tower is still to be seen on the ridge *overhanging* the field, the king, who had his head quite bare, remained in absorbed silence *whilst* the young Prince, who had been knighted a *month before*, *went* forward with his companions in arms into the thickest of the fray."

(a) Analyze the foregoing, showing clearly the kind and relation of the subordinate clauses. (15 credits.)

(b) Classify and state the relation of the italicized words. (15 credits.)

(c) Classify and state the relation of the prepositional phrases. (10 credits.)

2. Write (a) complex interrogative sentence, (b) a compound complex sentence with an adverbial clause, (d) a sentence with a noun clause used as the subject of the verb. (15 credits.)

3. Distinguish in meaning between
(a) I have aided you more than he.
I have aided you more than him.
(b) An able and intelligent friend.
An able and an intelligent friend.
(c) He was happier than any person in the house.
He was happier than any other person in the house.
(d) Few men have been more honored.
A few men have been more honored. (10 credits.)

4. Distinguish between *shall* and *will* in (a) declarative sentences, (b) denoting determination, (c) asking questions. (10 credits.)

5. Give a synopsis of *have* with *he* in all the modes, tenses, and voices. (15 credits.)

6. Write sentences showing four different uses of the pronoun and explain each. (10 credits.)

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The last five questions are based on Keith's "Elementary Education."

1. From the standpoint of school government state the essential qualities of the teacher.

2. Point out the practical importance of memory. How would you attempt to strengthen a weak memory? Illustrate from school studies.

3. Indicate the importance of correlating history and geography.

4. What relation exists between one's acts and one's interests?

5. What relation exists between the school and the library?

6. What changes may be noted in the present public school curricula when compared with those of several years ago? How do you account for the change?

7. Show by illustration what is meant by realism and symbolism in teaching.

8. How has the conception of realism influenced teaching? Give example.

9. "Content and form are the two great concerns of the teacher." Explain the terms *content* and *form*.

10. When does action cease to be educative? Following the thought in your answer, what is the inevitable result of the increased division of labor?

ARITHMETIC.

1. What value do you attach to (a) oral analysis in arithmetic, (b) the making of problems by the pupils?

2. What part of 1200 bushels of wheat is

1-7 of $\frac{2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{4} + 13/36}$ of 2-11 of 5698 bu.

3. Three-fifths of a merchant's stock was destroyed by fire, and two-thirds of the remainder was damaged. He sold the damaged goods at three-fourths of the cost and the undamaged goods at cost, realizing $6,500. Find the total loss.

4. Suppose one lives 7° east of the 90th meridian. Is standard time fast or slow? How much?

5. If a gas jet burns 4 cubic feet of gas an hour, and 4 jets are lighted, each burning from 6:30 p. m. to 10:00 p. m., what will be the gas bill for February, 1908, at $1.10 for 1,000 cubic feet?

6. (a) Express as per cents: 1-16, 5-12, 2-7.

(b) Express as fractions in their lowest terms: 31¼%, 56¼%, 5-7.

7. What per cent. of a leap year is the time from Washington's birthday to the Fourth of July, 1908?

8. Write a negotiable promissory note signed by James Fox for $875.60 due 90 days from February 19, 1907, payable to yourself. Name (a) the payee, (b) the drawer, (c) the date when the note becomes due. What words in the note make it negotiable? What does negotiable mean?

9. Find the simple interest on $785.56 for 3 years 7 months 16 days at 4½%. At what rate per cent will $2250 amount to $2,565 in 4 years at simple interest?

10. How many cubical blocks, each edge of which is ½ of a foot, are equivalent to a block of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet thick?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. How do spelling and reading compare in importance as school subjects?

2. What is a dictionary? Mention three school uses of a dictionary.

3. Write sentences containing the following words: sail, sale; seas, seize; ring, wring; gait, gate; by, bye.

4. Show the pronunciation of the following words: horizon, granary, heroine, algebra, despicable.

5. Give complete form of the following abbreviations, and use each in a sentence: ult., prox., MSS., e.g., Dr.

6-10. Spell the following words, to be pronounced by the examiner: certificate, laboratory, comrade, miscellany, vein, collision, straggler, taxable, fallible, dissipate, Venezuela, restaurant, capillary, effigy, mandamus, imbedded, intriguing, cursory, prairie, session (a sitting).

WRITING.

For this branch examiners will grade the manuscript in orthography.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What organs are especially affected in each of the following: pleurisy, pneumonia, fainting, bilious attack?

2. Describe the effect of exercise upon the muscles of the body.

3. Draw a line to represent the curves of the spinal column. Mention two purposes of these curves.

4. Locate the liver and the pancreas. Into what portion of the intestine does the secretion of each pass?

5. What is the entire capacity of the lungs? What amount of air is taken into the lungs with each inspiration?

6. What are the lacteals? What is the thoracic duct?

7. How many sets of valves has the heart? Where are they situated?

8. What part of the nervous system supplies the voluntary muscles with nerves? What part the involuntary?

9. How is the voice produced? How is it modulated?

10. What is the law relating to the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools of Ohio?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the limits of the north temperate zone? What is meant by the axis of the earth?

2. Which of the United States are crossed by the meridian of Columbus? Which by the parallel of Columbus?

3. Compare the mountain systems of North America and South America.

4. Name three products of Japan. Compare the Japanese people with the Chinese.

5. Give three or more reasons why people accumulate wealth more slowly in Europe than in the United States.

6. What form of government has Portugal? Name its leading productions. Give approximate area and population.

7. Locate as to state, part of state and body of water: Milwaukee, New Orleans, Kansas City, Seattle, Baltimore.

8. Whence do we get the following: rice, sugar, caoutchouc, rope material, tin?

9. How would you develop the general laws of climate with a class in elementary geography?

10. Draw a map of your own county, locating thereon the county seat, chief towns and water courses.

LITERATURE.

1. Tell something of the life of one of the following: Dryden, George Eliot, Thackeray.

2. Name a journalist, a novelist, and a poet who advocated the cause of abolition. How did each contribute to this cause?

3. What are some of the elements in Hiawatha which render this poem so popular with little children?

4. Name one of the principal works of Joseph Rodman Drake, Bancroft, Celia Thaxter.

5. "Poe's fame as a poet rests on less than a dozen short poems." Name at least five of these. Tell something about each to show that you have read the poems named.

6. Give several interesting facts concerning the family of James Russell Lowell.

7. What can be said about Lowell as an editor? As a diplomat?

8. Name some of the best known longer poems of Whittier and Lowell.

9. Give the general idea of one of these poems by each of the authors named in number 8.

10. Quote at least one complete stanza from each of two of Lowell's poems.

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Tell something about the discoveries of Ponce de Leon, Frobisher, Champlain.

2. Where did the following make settlements: The London Company? The West India Company? The Plymouth Company?

3. When were the following colleges founded: Harvard, William and Mary, Yale? Where are they located?

4. What was the Stamp Act of 1765? Give three arguments used by the colonists in justification of their resistance of the measure.

5. What years are known as the "Critical Period" of American history? Why so called?

6. In what presidential campaign has the extension of territory been a party cry?

7. What part did Clay, Calhoun and Webster take in the slavery controversy?

8. After the close of the Civil War, what was the difference between the president's plan of reconstruction and the congressional plan?

9. What is meant by the "Philippine Question?"

10. Name one power which the senate alone may exercise. How may a bill be passed over the president's veto?

READING.

Examiners will conduct an oral examination in reading.

MEXICANS IMPORT LARD.

Lard is one of the chief Mexican imports from the United States. The figure for 1907 was nearly 7,000,000 pounds.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL TO RESUME BUSINESS

Mr. and Mrs. F. Freeman To Be in Charge.

HOTEL IS CLOSED DURING PAST YEAR

Mrs. N. J. Gast Entertains a Company Numbering About Twenty-Five of Her Friends—Time Given to Social Diversions—Interesting Prospect News Items.

Prospect, March 12.—[Special.]—Homer Chapin, of Iberia, was the guest of his father, Rev. C. M. Chapin, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Carrolton entertained her sister, Miss Irene Carrolton, of Marion, several days last week.

Miss Anna Adams was off duty at the Citizens' telephone exchange the past week on account of illness.

W. C. Wottring, of Marion, was in Prospect on business last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davids, of Green Camp, visited at the home of Mrs. J. M. Gast last Sunday.

Earl Idleman went to Richwood Saturday and returned home Sunday evening accompanied by his wife, who visited her parents at Richwood last week.

Mrs. N. J. Gast entertained about twenty-five ladies at progressive finch at her home on north Main street last Tuesday evening. After a season at cards lunch was served.

Henry Schelling, who is employed in a railroad office at Providence, Kentucky, is spending the week with his mother, Mrs. Christena Schelling.

The Central hotel, which has been closed for the past year, will soon be open to the public, as Mr. and Mrs. F. Freeman, of Winnemac, Indiana, are moving here and will take charge of the hotel.

Meetings were opened at the M. E. church Wednesday evening. The pastor, Rev. J. J. Haliday, will be assisted in the work by Mr. Osborn, an evangelist.

Miss Carrie Schelling was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. Owens, in Marion, last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Flossie Stiffler visited the past week with her friend, Mrs. Guy Langstaff, at Richwood.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stiffler and daughter, Geneva, of Marion, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smeltzer, Sunday.

Miss Emma Adams, of Delaware, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Moore, Sunday.

Mrs. T. K. Stockwell, of Worthington, visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. C. L. Mohr, several days last week.

Rev. C. M. Schaaf preached his farewell sermon at the Reformed church Sunday afternoon and will leave this week for his new field of work in Covington, Kentucky.

Miss Martha Miller, of Marion, visited her sister, Mrs. Motts, Wednesday.

Earl English, of Columbus, was the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, last week.

Miss Emma Stuckey, of Heidelberg university in Tiffin, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stuckey.

Mrs. A. Shuey and daughter, Vida, were Marion visitors Saturday.

Miss Clara Hauck, of Columbus, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Hauck, last Sunday.

Mrs. Dora Corbin, of Waldo, visited at the home of her aunt, Mrs. M. T. McCausland, a part of last week.

John Hughes was in Marion on business Friday.

Mrs. Sarah Thatcher, of Rockbridge, visited relatives here the past week.

Mrs. Luther Uncapher and daughter, of Marion, visited the former's mother, Mrs. S. Phillips, Friday.

Mrs. J. Cope and son, Leon, visited at the home of M. L. Cope at Plain City last Sunday and Monday.

The Ladies' Sewing circle of the Lutheran church held an all-day session at the parsonage Friday.

Hilton Deigle, of Virginia, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Homer Smith, last Friday.

Mrs. W. Ocker and mother, Mrs. Emery Russell, visited over Sunday with friends at Crestline.

Mrs. C. Abel, of Marion, visited relatives here several days last week.

Misses Grace Wolgamuth and Grace Miller visited over Sunday with friends at Casey.

D. M. Breen, of Marion, was a Prospect visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riley, of Ashley, were the guests of the latter's brother, Bert Fish, from Saturday to Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Beavers, of Perrysville, visited the past week at the home of her son, H. D. Beavers.

Mrs. Lucy Cook and son, Edwin, visited Sunday with relatives in Marion.

Mrs. Ray Gast and little son, of Richwood, visited Mrs. Belle Van Osten the past week.

Mrs. J. N. Freeman returned home from Toledo, Monday, where she had been the past two weeks with her sister, Mrs. William Moots, who was very ill.

Miss Winifred Gast was the guest of friends in Marion Sunday.

Mrs. Martin Neimeyer and little son, of Marion, were the guests of relatives here several days this week.

WE PERHAPS FILL YOUR MAIL ORDERS PROMPTER THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY.

A pageful of bright, new Spring Wear at very attractive Prices: during the week of March 14-21.

To keep things a running smoothly—and to make an increase in speed even over last March—there'll be a great many splendid values offered all next week.

These are all fine, new goods—much of it only a week from their original cases. In short, they're all the kind of "specials" this store alone seems to be able to give.

And of course we can never talk (even a minute) without having a word to say about our wonderfully complete new spring stocks of women's wear.

At every turn in the store there is some new surprise.

Here the snowy white goods---the most beautiful you've seen. Another step—and it's the bright colors of the spring ginghams. And so from first floor to the roof---it's a constantly changing picture of newness.

NOTES OF SPRING

Preparations are steadily going on—almost night and day—for our 1908 SPRING OPENING, which will occur shortly. It will be the most important in our history.

The first lot of the exquisite "MERRY WIDOW" WRAPS now on display in the suit store $35.

Just in—the new LONG DRAPERY VEILS with handsome borders. Blue, green and brown seem the favorite shades. $1 to $3.50.

If you are splender—you certainly should see how well one of the new "BUTTERFLY" SUITS becomes you. $25 to $50.

Mothers will marvel how we can sell such well-made little GINGHAM DRESSES—in ages 1 to 14 years—at 50c.

A fine NATURAL PONGEE SILK BORDERED WITH BLUE, BLACK OR BROWN COIN SPOTS of varying sizes strikes a new keynote in Spring Fashions. $1.50 yard.

An enchanting scene in the big Dress Goods store now

—for the magnificent Silk and Wool Fabrics are on show

The vogue of the tailored two-piece suit keeps things humming around the counters where our fine new suitings are being shown.

Shadow striped and checked and plain chiffon panamas are **39c** to **$1.50.**

Phantom and plain serges—36 to 54-inch widths—at **50c** to **$1.25**.

Plain and fancy voiles—the crisp, wiry kind—**50c** to **$3.**

Simple and striking imported tailor suitings range from **$1** to **$2.**

Cool chiffon mohairs—bright and glistening—are marked **50c** to **$1.50.**

Mannish worsteds of extremely fine woof and texture—**50c** to **$1.50.**

You'll appreciate these Savings.

Spring dress goods of the much-sought-after sort at considerably less than usual.

The 39c shadow-striped panama is a big money's worth. Comes in brown, blue and white. Yard wide.

Wide 75c panamas are 59c—chiffon weight and full yard-and-a-half wide. A good navy blue, russet brown, wine and reseda.

At 85c instead of $1—a splendid 44-inch herringbone serge—brown, navy blue and black.

We've told you about our fortunate compact with one of America's very largest "silk houses." And how we have become the sole distributors in Marion of the finest silks in the whole country.

Large shipments of these are now in—making our big "silk section" a maze of rare beauty.

To attempt description is quite useless—it is a great exposition of the new silks—which one just must see.

The prices—**$1, $1.25** and **$1.50** yd.

75c and 85c Silks at 59c yd.

75c fancy messalines 59c—a lucky trade happening brought into our hands a big, complete selection of the best black-and-white messalines, underprice. Of course we pass the good fortune along to our customers. Stripes, checks, paids. Yard 59c.

Famous "Clifton Bond" taffeta—always 85c until now—59c—this, you know, is the splendid silk the manufacturers think enough of to give signed guarantee bonds with every yard. Here are the season's favorite shades—tan, navy and light blues, gray and black. Yard 59c.

At 59c—an exceptional imitation of "Rajah" silk—in brown, blues, tan, raspberry, copenhagen, cream and white.

Saturday Sale of new Muslin Underwear.

Our timely and immense purchase from a large muslin underwear manufacturer during his dull month allows us to give values now, that ordnarily we would be glad to duplicate in July.

The 25c lot—includes many dozens of drawers and corset covers. Of soft fine muslin or cambric; lace and embroidery trimmed.

The 49c lot—a great selection of excellent gowns, drawers, corset covers and petticoats—finished profusely with fine new laces and embroideries.

The $1 lot—gowns, long and knee-length skirts, corset covers and drawers—regularly worth $1.50 to $1.75.

Two special Petticoats 98c and 1.49, worth $2 and 2.50

At 98c worth $2—two petticoat styles One having a very deep sectional flounce is cut from serviceable shadow-striped moreen. The other has deep flounce and ruffles—is of heavy rustling mercerized sateen..

$2.50 heatherbloom skirts $1.49—the rustling black material looks and feels exactly like the finest taffeta—and wears twice as long Two styles with umbrella flounces and under-ruffles, $1.49.

Chic stylish Tailored Suits $15.

By our diligent and continued search of the New York markets we've managed to effect an appreciable saving for the woman who expects to spend $15. No less than twenty-five admirable styles in handsomely tailored suits will be ready for Saturday's trade. And every one of them is worth from $2.50 to $5 more than you usually receive for the $15.

The smart "Spike" Suits: extra special at $15.

The "Spike" suit is a conservative novelty. It has the plain and simple air of the favorite man-tailored suit—but it has an added "dash" in its dipped jacket front. And we are the only Marion store fortunate enough to have a fine lot of these suits in many materials and colors at a special price of $15.

Spring Jackets $3.98 and $5.

We have the fashionable new jackets from the simple but attractive little coats at $3.50 to finest $20 styles. But this time, let's look over these excellent $3.98 and $5 ones.

At $3.98—half-fitted. Tailored from good tan covert cloth—double breasted with tailored strappings.

At $3.98—of black worsted—plain and distinguished semi-loose style with velvet collar. Guaranteed lining.

At $5—a half dozen of the season's most approved styles—different shades of tan and black. All excellent values

Exceptional new Skirts $5.

It has been a long time since we've been able to offer as much sterling skirt-value at $5. Of twenty or more styles, we have but space to speak of four representative skirts.

All are shown in cool, crisp panama—in the season's best brown, blue and black.

Style One gored with 4 box plaits back and front—and wide tucked fold.

Style Two—11 gores—wth deep side plait on each.

Style Three—11 gores—has panels of plaits dropping from strappings.

Style Four—box plait on each alternate gore.

These are not the ordinary sort of 5oc Stuffs.

In the "dress good store" just now is a big table heaped with the most attractive and high quality 50c dress goods you've seen.

Sturdy 54-inch panamas. Shadow striped mohairs. Corded panamas. Shadow striped panamas. All-wool voiles. Plain wool panamas. Jamestown checks. Soft henriettas. French serges, etc.	**Special** **50c** **yard**

MONEY SAVERS.

Clean new goods which for a limited time will hurry out over our counters, at considerably less than many a smaller merchant has to pay. But it's all to make March the banner month. The following items will not be on sale after Monday:

The world's best apron ginghams 6c—the genuine Amoskeag and Lancaster cloth, which as you know, is 8c every place else. A full selection of fresh new patterns. 6c yard.

More yard-wide percale at 10c—you'll find it hard to see how we can sell this fine, soft 36-inch dress percale at the price. But we do—that's the point. Light and dark styles, 10c yd.

Hill's and Hope bleached muslins at **9c yd.**

Our guaranteed $1 black taffeta at **75c yd.**

One hundred pieces best 25c cambric corset cover embroideries at **19c** yard.

$14.75 silk raincoats—are worth $25—'tis a sample line of America's foremost silk coat manufacturer—every style different. And, although the lot is necessarily small there's a magnificent variety of colors and patterns. All have the large armhole and sleeves today's fashions demand. $14.75.

Only upon a new Corset will your Gown appear its best.

It's just next to impossible to get one of this season's suits or dresses to set right over a worn corset. For there have been radical changes in corseting lately and of course the new gowns follow the lines of the new corsets.

If you would know the satisfaction of really correct and distinguished dress have the foundation (the corset) right.

In $1 corsets we've eighteen '08 styles

Warner's famous "Rustproof" corsets for spring **$1 to $3.**

Warner's fine "Redfern" corsets are **$3 50 to $8.**

"Kabos" for every figure at **$1 to $2.50.**

G D Justrite corsets are **$1 to $4.**

The "Gossard" corset laces in front **$5.**

"Fasso" French corsets at **$9.75 to $16 50.**

Spring Brassieres are **$1** and **$1 50.**

Spring Beddings priced low.

The housewife can count herself in luck—if she hurries and profits by our week's special pricing of new spring bedding.

A special lot large-size $1 crochet bed spreads at **84c.**

We've clipped our profits somewhat to give you the best bedspreads in town at **$1, $1.25 and $1.50.**

Good quality unbleached sheets, 2½x2½ yards, at **49c.**

75c bleached sheets with wide hem—in same size—at **59c.**

Bleached sheets—seamless—81x90 inches—at **79c.**

Saturday only—fine bleached and unblea. 9-4 sheeting **23c.**

Lockwood's 42-inch pillow casing at **13c** yard.

Lockwood's 45-inch pillow casing at **15c** yard.

42x36 bleached pillow cases—wide hem **10c.**

A wonderfully sturdy unblea. muslin **5c** yard

(Rear 1st floor)

Uhler & Phillips, Marion, O.

ON BAD DAYS TELEPHONE—WE'LL GUARANTEE YOUR ORDER WILL BE SATISFACTORILY FILLED.

Part Two

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Pages 1-8

VOL. XXIII. NO. 43.

MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BAILEY FAVORS TREASURY NOTE

As Panic Breaker to National Bank Bill.

WANTS BILLION FOR EMERGENCY

National Banks Humiliate the Government.

Prefer To Go into Illegal Issue of Clearing-House Certificates To Following Uncle Sam's Request. Pays Respects to the President. Were Latter Much Better He Would Be a Democrat.

Washington, March 9.—"We have never before witnessed such a mixture of good and evil in any public man. Before we have finished praising him for some wise recommendation, he makes another so foolish that our praises must turn to censure."

In this way, Senator Bailey, of Texas, this afternoon, in the course of a speech in the senate on currency legislation, described President Roosevelt.

"They tell me that he is brave," continued the Texan, "and I answer that he is just as rash as he is brave. They tell me he is honest, and I answer that he is just as arbitrary as he is honest. He is—

Too bad for a blessing,
Too good for a curse,
I wish in my heart,
He were better or worse.

Defends the President.

"If he were much better he would be a Democrat, and if he were a little worse he would not obscure and confuse the great issues between us and our adversaries."

Bailey defended the president from the charge of having brought about the recent panic through his persistent demand for the regulation of railroads.

"That charge," exclaimed the senator, "has been made by men whose minds are heated with resentment, and it will not bear a close analysis.

"The president has demanded only that the railroads of this country should be required to deal justly with the people and he has evinced no disposition to harass or to oppress them."

The senator declared that he was no apologist for the president and said he had no patience with the adulation of him indulged in by some Democrats.

Good Roosevelt Has Done.

"The good he has done in arousing public attention to certain evils of corporate management will give him an enviable place in the history of his time," he exclaimed, "and then, not to his utterances taken as an endorsement of the "Roosevelt policies," he added, "but the harm he has done in dwarfing the states and exalting the general government cannot be measured, and, unless the tendency which he has set in motion is arrested and reversed, our splendid federal system will ultimately be destroyed."

Later, Bailey charged the president with frequently exhibiting a supreme indifference to the constitution of the United States.

Bailey criticized the Aldrich financial bill and the substitute offered by his colleague, Senator Culberson, and advocated the adoption of his own amendment providing for the issuance of treasury notes instead of national bank circulation, as an emergency measne.

Double the Amount.

Senator Bailey held that the issue of $1,000,000,000 instead of $[illegible],000,000 would more properly meet a crisis, because the larger the amount of money that could be put into circulation, the less apt the [illegible] would be to need it.

Bailey declared that the national banks were seeking to establish a system of asset currency, and that they would strive to defeat any [illegible] which compels them to secure circulation, and he predicted if his substitute were rejected and the bill defeated, "congress would within the next few years [illegible] establish a great central [illegible] issue, or authorize national banks as now constituted, to issue asset currency."

The senator argued that the recent [illegible] furnished sufficient evidence of the danger of committing the control over the volume of currency to the banks, and declared that it was humiliating to find the secretary of the treasury begging bankers to take out additional circulation and then find that the banks preferred an illegal issue of clearing-house certificates. He characterized as "wholly indefensible" the provision in the Aldrich bill repealing the limitation on the right of bankers to retire circulation.

SIX KISSES A DAY HIS LIMIT

Husband Can't Stand the "Lovey-Dovey" Business.

Chicago, March 9.—Six kisses a day are limit for Ora M. Leedom. He promised detectives who arrested him for deserting his affectionate wife that he would stay with her on that basis. They found him in Springfield, Illinois, where he went seven weeks ago.

"It's a case of too much 'lovey-dovey' business," said Leedom. "My wife is a good woman and a fine housekeeper, but she's too strong on the love business to suit me.

"Now, I'm not a chilly guy or anything like that, but I don't want a woman kissing me all the time. When I come home from work in the evening I like to sit down and read the paper. My wife would want me to hold hands with her and say foolish things."

FRANCIS J. WING IS IN BANKRUPTCY

It Is Claimed Wing Has a Great Many Debts.

Cleveland, March 10.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Monday by Francis J. Wing, formerly United States judge for the Northern district of Ohio. His liabilities are given as $13,821.89, assets $4,165.

In the petition it is declared Wing owes clubs, two sanitariums and a law book company. Automobile hire and office rent are also mentioned.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF HAAKON

Ten Rifle Shots Fired by a Blacksmith,

AT AN ATTENDANT IN ROYAL PALACE

Who Is Mistaken by Him for King Haakon.

He Declares a Danish King Has No Business on the Throne of Norway, and That No Monarch Is Entitled to Pay So Liberal as Haakon Receives—Would-Be Assassin Is Evidently Insane.

Christiania, Norway, March 10.—Attempting to assassinate King Haakon, Johannes Grau, a blacksmith, and a resident of Christiania for several years, fired ten rifle shots at a window of the royal palace today. The members of the royal family were all away and the man is believed to have aimed at one of the palace attendants whom he saw inside. Several of the balls smashed the glass and buried themselves in the palace walls. No one was hit. The would-be assassin had concealed himself in the palace grounds, whence, had he been a better marksman, he could hardly have failed to pick off any one he could see inside the building.

The police seized him before he could escape. Ten ball cartridges were still in his possession when he was arrested.

Under rigorous cross-examination at police headquarters, the would-be assassin of King Haakon admitted that his name is Johannes Grau, a blacksmith and a resident of Christiania for several years.

As his motive, he declared that a Danish king has no business in Norway, and that no monarch is entitled to such liberal pay for his services as Haakon receives. Physicians who have examined him say there is little doubt the prisoner is insane.

King Haakon VII is the king of Denmark's second son and was chosen by the Norwegian storthing November 18, 1905, at the time of the separation of Sweden and Norway to [illegible] the latter kingdom. He was born August 3, 1872, and accepted the Norwegian crown November [illegible] his [illegible] father, the late King Christian of Denmark. His queen was the Princess Maud, the third daughter of King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England.

MANY VICTIMS OF EARLY BLAZE

Twenty Firemen Are Injured in New York.

QUARTER-MILLION LOSS IS SUSTAINED

Bursting Hose Add to Troubles of Firemen.

Flames Threaten the Siegel, Cooper & Company Store, but That Firm's Fire-Fighting Force Extinguishes Them—A $300,000 Blaze Near Pittsburg—Nine Persons Are Injured as a Result.

New York, March 10.—Fire which early today caused a loss of $250,000 in the heart of the retail shopping district, injured twenty firemen, five of them so seriously they were taken to hospitals, nearly caused the death of half a score of inmates of a boarding-house and for a time threatened to destroy the immense Siegel-Cooper store. With the fire fighters delayed by the bursting of rotten hose, it required hours to subdue the flames.

The men most seriously hurt are Captain McGuire and Firemen Edward Ryan, William Guray, Edward J. Smith and Frank Warder. They were injured when the explosion from a back draught shattered the huge plate glass windows of the building, sending the fragments over a group of fire fighters.

The fire was discovered in the six-story building at No. 38 West Eighteenth street. A few moments later the flames burst from the windows of a twelve-story building adjoining. When the firemen arrived the fire had a tremendous headway.

Bursting Hose Causes Delay.

After one engine company had a narrow escape from the back draught, Chief Croker refused to allow more men to enter the building and the fight was conducted from the roofs of adjoining buildings. This made the battle a long one. The bursting of hose at frequent intervals added to the delay.

Twice the casing of the windows in the Siegel-Cooper store caught, but the store fire force extinguished the flames.

Directly behind the burning buildings is the boarding-house of James Liddington. When the alarm was raised a panic followed among the boarders. Several women fainted. Smoke which entered the house had almost overcome half a dozen before firemen carried them out.

The six-story building, where the fire started was practically burned out and the lower six-stories of the adjoining building were likewise damaged.

Fire in School House.

Napoleon, O., March 10.—Only a desperate two-hour fight by firemen prevented the public school building here from being destroyed by flames this forenoon. The damage on the building amounts to more than $20,000. Eight hundred ward and high school pupils will be kept out of school for weeks until the damage can be repaired.

No pupils were in the building but two or three boys, who were playing in the school yard at 8 o'clock noticed smoke pouring out of the attic. They sounded the cry of fire. Superintendent Peter Zeller came to his window and gave the youngsters a calling down for sounding a false alarm, but they were insistent in their cries.

He and Principal White rushed up to the attic and when they opened the door were met by a rush of flames. Both of the instructors suffered the loss of their eyebrows and portion of their hair, but were not seriously burned.

Hard work on the part of the firemen kept the flames confined chiefly to the attic and third floor.

While the flames were raging, George E. Holden, a bystander, was cut about the face by flying glass and Fireman Wely Magill was struck on the head by a falling brick. Holden was not badly hurt, but Magill was taken to his home where he is under the care of a physician. The school building was rebuilt in 1906 and is valued at $110,000.

Thrilling Rescues.

San Francisco, Calif., March 10.—Many thrilling rescues and narrow escapes attended a fire which was discovered at the city and county almshouse, five miles outside the city.

Continued on Page Four.

PRESIDENT CASTRO OF VENEZUELA, WHO DEFIES UNCLE SAM, AND SOME OF HIS TROOPS.

The Castro government of Venezuela having again flatly refused to arbitrate the claims of Americans which have been pending for some time, it is probable that congress will be asked to pass a resolution referring the matter to President Roosevelt. This would empower the president to take such steps as are necessary to secure prompt and necessary redress for the grievances. The claims pressed by the United States were A. F. Jaurett, who was expelled from the country; the Orinoco corporation, which claims large concessions covering iron mines, asphalt privileges and hardwood concessions; the Orinoco Steamship company, which claims exclusive rights of navigation on branches of the Orinoco river, and the New York and Bermudez Asphalt concession, which claims the right to take asphalt from La Felicidad lake.

CALLED FROM SPIRIT WORLD

Dead Girl Is Brought Back to Life.

EXPLOIT OF THREE FRENCH PHYSICIANS

The Attempt To Keep Her Alive Fails.

Becomes Hysterical in Telling Them of the Monsters Which She Sees Fighting Over Her at Death She Is Given Morphine To Quiet Her. Dose Is Too Large and Heart Action Ceases for Good.

Paris, March 10.—Scientific circles are greatly interested in the report just made of how life was apparently recalled by three physicians in a young girl supposed to be dead. Although the patient was recalled to consciousness, however, the attempt to keep her alive failed. The patient was performed on at Versailles.

The body of the girl was immersed in warm water subjected to rhythmic electrification. At intervals sulphuric acid was added to the water. One of the physicians also made hypnotic passes before the face of the patient. After three hours' treatment the girl opened her eyes.

The girl said when she fell asleep there was a period of complete prostration and a growing sensation of cold. Then her thought left her body altogether.

"I could see myself lying there while I heard the sound of distant music," the girl explained. "Suddenly there was a delicate shock. The last tie uniting me and my body was broken. Then as though gifted with second sight, I saw a terrible [illegible] great monsters fighting for my body."

At this point, it is related, the girl suddenly became hysterical. In administering morphine to quiet her, an overdose was given and the heart action ceased. All night efforts to again recall her to life were continued, but without avail.

President's Proclamation.

Washington, March 10.—The president has signed a proclamation creating the Ozark National forest in the northwestern part of the state of Arkansas. The Ozark and the Arkansas National forest, which was created in December last, form the two easternmost national forests. The new forest has area of nearly 920,000 acres.

ASSEMBLAGE IS A NOTABLE ONE

Congress of Mothers Meets in Washington.

CONVENTION IS INTERNATIONAL

First of the Kind That Is Ever Held.

Eleventh Convention of Congress of Mothers Held in America—It Is Opened by President with Short Talk and Reception—Object Is To Bring the School and Home in Closer Touch.

Washington, March 10.—The first international congress of mothers convened here today with a notable assemblage of delegates from every state in the union and a number from abroad in attendance. This is the eleventh congress of mothers held in the United States, but for the first time foreign countries are represented.

President Roosevelt formally opened the convention with a reception to the mothers and a hearty speech of interest and appreciation of the work which their organization has been doing to uplift the home and train children and mother's alike.

"One of the primary objects," said Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, president of the congress, today, "is to bring the home and the school in closer touch and enable the parent and teacher to co-operate in their work.

"Feeling that many young people who assume the responsibilities of parenthood are woefully ignorant of the proper means of caring for children, we hope to give them opportunities for obtaining knowledge."

The convention will last a week. Many notable men and women will make addresses among them the British ambassador, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Commissioner of Labor Neill and General Francois Joubert-Pienear, of Africa.

Commissioner of Education Elmer E. Brown, official delegate from the United States government, will address the convention tonight.

Kennedy Nominated.

Alliance, O., March 10. Congressman James Kennedy, of Youngstown, was nominated for congress for the fourth term at the convention of Eighteenth district Republicans, today.

ANNA GOULD IS MARRIED AGAIN

Becomes the Wife of Prince De Sagan.

ONCE MORE THAT REPORT IS CURRENT

Everything Goes To Show That It Is True.

It Is Said the Two Are Married in a Little German Town—That the Prince Holds Higher Titles in Germany Than in France and That by the Favor of the Kaiser Will Get a Principality.

Paris, March 9.—Madame Anna Gould is believed to be either on her way to the United States or preparing at the Chateau Marais to sail Wednesday.

Though Madame Gould announced last week that she contemplated a visit to her native land this spring, the news of the completion of her plans for departure fell like a thunderbolt. What amounts almost to a flight from France inclines her friends to accept as true the Ori de Paris' story that she and the Prince De Sagan were married recently in Germany.

Madame Gould herself explicitly and absolutely denied the Ori's assertions, but those best acquainted with her affairs and those of the prince take it that she prefers to be herself the first to acquaint the members of her family and to secure their approval of an already accomplished fact.

Gould Household Informed.

The Gould household was informed of Madame Gould's plans Saturday, but her announcement did not reach the public until today. Then it came from the servants.

Their story is that Madame Gould called them together at her Paris home Saturday afternoon, told them she was compelled to leave suddenly for America, where she will remain three months and discharged them all on the spot. The servants replied by an angry demand for three week's notice or their wages for that length of time, as accorded them under the French law, but say they met with a pointblank refusal.

One version is that she even asked them to wait three months for the wages already due and that the same request was made of the tradesmen the household has patronized. Then she left the house with her three children and the janitors assert that she started at once for New York. Other reliable information, is however, that she has only gone to the Chateau Marais to make her final preparations and has booked passage for Wednesday.

May Lose Big Stake.

If it is true that De Sagan and Count Boni De Castellane's former wife are actually wedded, there is every reason for diplomatic management, inasmuch as half of the bride's fortune would pass under the terms of her father's will, out of her possession in the event of a marriage unapproved by a family council.

There have been repeated rumors, from the time the Castellane divorce suit was begun, that Madame Gould was to wed the Prince De Sagan as soon as she was legally able to do so. These reports were denied from time to time, but invariably sprang again into life.

Count Boni De Castellane evidently accepted them as true, for his explanation of his recent attack on the prince, when brought to trial for assault, on the ground that he considered the prince an improper person to be stepfather to his children. The prince and Boni are cousins.

Consent To Remove Children.

The Ori De Paris story was that De Sagan and Madame Gould were wedded in one of the smaller German towns, that the prince contemplated naturalization in Germany, where he has titles more imposing than those he bears in France, that the Kaiser encouraged the marriage and that De Sagan has assurances from the monarch of honors at court and perhaps in German principality. He is said to be as extravagant as Count Boni.

Madame Gould was not permitted, under her divorce decree, to take her children out of France without her former husband's consent, but it was understood several days ago that this had already been secured.

NEGROES SHOT AND WHIPPED

Six Wounded, One of Them Fatally.

FIVE OTHERS ARE SOUNDLY WHIPPED

100 Masked Night Riders Commit Outrage.

The Negroes Fail To Pay Heed to Frequent Warnings To Get Out of the Vicinity—Two Hundred Night Riders Take the Town of Brooksville and Destroy Great Quantity of Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—Night riders, 100 in number, took the town of Birmingham in Marshall county last night, shot six negroes, one fatally, and whipped five others on the banks of the Tennessee river.

The tobacco troubles did not figure.

The action followed repeated warnings to negroes to leave. The raiders were masked, and shot into every negro cabin. In one house, John Scruggs, an old negro, his wife, three children, and grandchild, were wounded. Scruggs is wounded in the shoulder, leg and breast, and is dying.

Otis Bishop was wounded in the forehead. He was taken to the river bank and whipped with Fred Baker, Matt Frizzel, Annie Bishop and Viola Bishop.

A dozen others were warned to leave.

Tobacco Destroyed.

Brooksville, Ky., March 10.—Two hundred night riders visited this town last night about 11:30 and after taking possession of telephone wires in order to prevent the giving of the alarm, destroyed 40,000 pounds of tobacco in the warehouse of R. E. Gargon. The men rode into town from different directions and proceeded quietly to the telephone office, where they at once warned the operator not to answer any calls. None of the men was armed as far as the operator could discover. They then went to the residence of Mr. Moorehead, a well-known tobacco man here, and a member of the Society of Equity and forced him to accompany them to the warehouse of R. E. Gargon, where both pooled and independent tobacco was stored. Mr. Moorehead was compelled to point out the pooled tobacco, and the night riders then got all the rest of the tobacco outside. There was about 40,000 pounds of the leaf, and dividing it into two parts, the riders burned half of it and threw the rest around, generally ruining it.

Victims of Riders.

Clarksville, Tenn., March 10.—Vaughan Bennett, son of Henry Bennett, farmer, was found on the public highway this morning, shot through the temple. His two horses lay near, both dead. Three shotguns and many empty shells were found in the road. Signs indicate a pitched battle with night riders.

LESS BEER OR NO MORE LUNCH

That's the Alternative Which Faces New York Drinkers.

New York, March 10.—A smaller glass of beer for five cents, or no free lunch is the alternative which in all probability local drinking men will soon be called upon to face. A movement to effect such a change in saloon conditions has just been started here.

The advance in beer since the first of the year has driven saloonkeepers to the extremity, they say, of seeking some way to increase their diminished profits. Over 500 dealers attended a mass meeting yesterday to consider how they can best meet the problem. The discussion finally centered about the scheme of cutting down the size of the drink or eliminating the free lunch. Another meeting is to be held shortly when definite action on the proposition is expected.

WOMAN DIES AFTER HOURS OF EXPOSURE

Is Found Thinly Clad and Wading in Creek.

Erie, Pa., March 10.—Barefooted and clad only in a thin night gown to protect her from the bitter cold, Miss Liondis Pagant was found wading in the water for several hours, and died of exposure before medical attention could be given.